

Cox, 430; McAdoo, 372½; Palmer, 186½.

All of the other contenders except Messrs. Glass, Cummings, Owen, Davis and Champ Clark were eliminated on the early ballots. They maintained a strength that never exceeded 54 votes for any of them on any ballot.

President Wilson did not receive a single vote in the convention until the twenty-second ballot, when two members of the Missouri delegation, which split on every ballot, cast their votes for him.

President Silent

Mr. Wilson Has Said Nothing on Choice, So Far as Known

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—President Wilson has steadfastly refused to have anything to say about the nominee for President on the Democratic ticket. He has even gone so far as to refuse to say anything about his own intentions. When the word reached Washington on Saturday that Carter Glass, Senator from Virginia, had said in San Francisco that Gov. James M. Cox of Ohio would not be acceptable to the Administration, it was at once set down as a false rumor by those who have known of the President's reticence on the subject, or else it was assumed that, if Senator Glass had so spoken, it was merely a matter of personal opinion and not inspired by the President.

Not only was the President credited with having referred to Governor Cox, but other rumors about his preferences were floating about. When they were taken to the White House for corroboration or denial, Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to the President, said there was no foundation for them. He declared that the President had stood by his policy to refrain from anything that might savor of dictation, and that he had not heard him refer to any particular candidate since the convention began.

It had been reported that a communication would be sent from the White House to the convention on Saturday evening in regard to the nomination, but at the time that this was alleged to be going on the President was in bed and was not receiving any news from the convention, much less sending messages to it.

Over the telephone, Homer Cummings told Mr. Tumulty that he had not heard of the reported announcement of Senator Glass. As he was leaving Washington for San Francisco, Senator Glass stated that the President had not talked to him about candidates, and that, so far as he knew, he had said nothing to anyone else. It was said at the time that Senator Glass was carrying the President's views to the convention, this being based on the fact that the President had approved the Virginia platform drafted by Senator Glass. It has not previously been charged that he carried with him the name of the man whom the President desired to see nominated or turned down in the convention. Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, in fact, was supposed to represent more directly the President's views on personal matters if he committed them to anyone.

No information could be obtained at the White House yesterday indicating that the President had been in communication with the convention or that he had given orders or made any request. The only message admitted to have been sent was the telegram to Homer Cummings, read to the convention on Saturday, expressing appreciation of the greetings sent to the President and perfect confidence in victory on the league declaration.

Washington Opinion on Outlook

The few politicians and public men who are left in Washington seem to have no more light on the outcome of the Democratic convention than they had a week ago. In fact, prospects are somewhat more difficult to define, because the balloting so far has not worked according to system or schedule. Those who still hold to the McAdoo idea do so on the ground that Labor is for him, and apparently it is not very strongly for anyone else that has been named.

The intense antipathy of Labor and of the liberal elements to Mr. Palmer make him seem, as he has all along, an utter impossibility. About Mr. Cox there seems to be a considerable variance of opinion. He has got along well enough with Labor in Ohio since he became Governor, but that element has no outspoken enthusiasm for him. In regard to Mr. Davis, conflicting opinions come out of West Virginia. In general, the radicals object to him, but they are for a third party, at any rate, so their defection could not be regarded as serious.

Wilson Message

President Sends Words of Appreciation to the National Convention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—President Wilson on Friday sent the following telegram to the San Francisco convention expressing his satisfaction with the party's attitude toward the League of Nations:

"The White House, Washington, July 2, 1920.

"Hon. Homer S. Cummings, chairman Democratic National Committee, Valance Hotel, San Francisco, California: It was with the most grateful appreciation that I received the message from the convention so kindly transmitted by you. It is a source of profound pride with me to receive such an evidence of the confidence of the great party which defines its principles direct and unflinching from the founders of our government and the authors of our liberty. While our opponents are endeavoring to isolate us among the nations of the world, we are following the vision of the founders of the Republic, who promised the world the

TABLE OF VOTES CAST IN FIRST 22 BALLOTS OF DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION*

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22d
McAdoo.....	266	289	323½	335	357	368½	384	380	386	385	380	375½	363½	355½	344½	337	332	330½	327½	340½	395½	372½
Palmer.....	256	264	251½	254	244	265	267½	262	257	257	255	201	193½	182	167	164½	176	174½	179½	178	144	166½
Cox.....	134	159	177	178	181	195	295½	315	321½	321	332	404	428½	443½	468½	454½	442	458	468	456½	426½	430
Smith.....	109	101	92	96	95	98	4	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Edwards.....	42	34	32½	31	31	30	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marshall.....	35	36	26	34	29	13	14	12	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	
Davis.....	32	31½	28½	31	29	29	33	32	32	34	33	31	29½	33	32	52	57	42	31	36	54	52
Owen.....	33	29	22	32	34	36	35	36	37	37	35	34	32	34	31	34	36	38	37	41	36	35
Meredith.....	26	26	26	28	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cummings.....	25	27	26	24	21	20	19	18	18	19	19	..	7	7	19	20	19	19	19	10	7	..
Gerard.....	21	12	11	2	1	1	2	1	1	1
Glass.....	25½	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	..	26	26	26	26	..
Simmons.....	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hitchcock.....	16	16	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Harrison.....	7	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clark.....	6	7	8	9	7	8	6	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	
Daniels.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bryan.....	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colby.....	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wilson.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

counsel and leadership of the free people of the United States in all matters that affected human liberty and the justice of law. That promise we deliberately renewed when we entered the great war for human freedom and we now keep faith with those who died in Flanders Fields to redeem it.

"That I should have been accorded leadership in such great matters fills my heart with gratitude and pride, and the course the party has taken fills me with a perfect confidence that it will go from victory to victory until the true traditions of the Republic are vindicated and the world convinced not only of our strength and prowess, but of our integrity and our devotion to the highest ideals. This is a conquering purpose and nothing can defeat it.

"WOODROW WILSON."

Women Voters Pleased

National League Commends Action at San Francisco

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The League of Women Voters, which has had its representatives at the national conventions of both political parties urging the adoption of certain planks in the party platforms, is greatly pleased with the success that has been achieved in San Francisco.

In a statement issued to this public, it was said that recommendations for a federal program for the protection of children, the removal of illiteracy, and the increase in teachers' salaries, had been overlooked by the Republicans. Further, it was asserted:

"Touching every home of each citizen is the question of high prices. The league's program on this subject was not covered by the Republicans, with the exception of a mild plank calling for indorsement of the principle of federal aid to the states for the purposes of vocational and agricultural training. But the proposed Democratic platform, as quoted in today's papers, frankly calls for increased appropriations for vocational training in home economics, and for national supervision of livestock markets.

"In addition to that, the proposed platform indorses the work of the Federal Trade Commission, which has been a friend to the housewife, in that it has given her a series of reports on the meat-packing industry, and so has revealed some of the fundamental evils which now underlie the production and distribution of a large amount of the food of this country. At its annual convention in February, the National League of Women Voters not only asked for strict federal supervision of this very important industry, but indorsed in unqualified terms the principles underlying the Kenyon-Kendrick-Anderson legislation now before Congress.

"The National League of Women Voters is the offspring of the old and powerful National American Woman Suffrage Association, which has close to 2,500,000 members, with leagues in nearly every State in the Union. It is non-partisan as an organization, but its members are in all political parties, and all members, both Democrats and Republicans, are promised a lively election campaign if the proposed Democratic platform is adopted."

THEATER MUSICIANS' SALARY INCREASED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—Theater orchestra musicians here will receive, dating from June 30, increases in their weekly salary ranging from 40 to 50 per cent, according to an agreement reached between the theatrical managers and the officers of the American Federation of Musicians. This agreement was said at the office of the federation to be binding for one year and was declared to render impossible in that time a walkout of musicians in New York theaters.

The bargain between men and managers which determined the rates of pay for 1919-20 expired on Tuesday. Until almost the last minute there was talk of a strike because the managers would not come up to a new schedule demanded for 1920-21 by the officials of the local union. The present bargain resulted from a request, made by the managers, that the federation, a higher power than the union, intervene.

POLISH COMMUNIQUE

PARIS, France (Saturday).—The Polish communiqué for July was received here today. It reads: "A heavy artillery duel took place between the Divina and the Beresina. In Polesia (the triangle formed by Brest-Litovsk, Kiev and Mohilev, west of the Dnieper) the enemy suffered heavy losses from our counter-attacks. South of Polesia, after they had been attacked by a detachment of volunteers under General Balakovich, a majority of the Bolsheviks deserted and joined our ranks. Calm prevails in Volhynia."

COALITION LIKELY OF THIRD PARTIES

Executive Committees of National Labor Party and Committee of Forty-Eight Will Confer During Convention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Prohibitionists have not made any overtures with a view to securing a dry plank in the Labor Party platform and there is scant likelihood that such a plank would be adopted if offered at the national convention of the party, which begins here on July 10 at Carman's Hall, according to Frank J. Esper, secretary-treasurer of the National Labor Party. No more chance of approval will a wet plank have, he said. Prohibition probably will be ignored as a campaign issue.

Possibility of a coalition of the forces of the Committee of Forty-Eight, the Labor Party and perhaps the Single Tax Party, which will convene simultaneously in Chicago, as outlined on Thursday by Prof. S. I. Rybins of the Committee of Forty-Eight, was confirmed by Mr. Esper of the Labor Party in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday.

"The national executive committees of the Labor Party and the Committee of Forty-Eight," said Mr. Esper, "will get together in a conference some time during the convention. An agreement is looked for, and there is a possibility of the Single Tax Party throwing their support back of such an agreement if it is effected.

Platform Probabilities

"The Labor Party program will probably be identical with that of the Nonpartisan League of North Dakota. As to just what issues will be taken up, no one can say in advance, as the platform committee and the convention itself will decide these matters. "Fifteen hundred to two thousand delegates are expected. The party is made up of Labor unions, cooperative societies, and farmer organizations, with the Labor unions in the majority. These organizations are allowed one delegate for every 500 members, but the full quota of delegates probably will not be released on account of lack of financial resources."

As to who are some of the men being talked of as possible candidates for President and Vice-President on the Labor Party ticket, Mr. Esper would not say.

"There are no men out seeking the nomination for themselves, or having campaigns carried on by their friends. The Labor Party is young yet and we haven't got to that stage where men are organizing booms for themselves as in the two old parties."

Lynn J. Frazier, Nonpartisan League Governor of North Dakota, has been considered as a possibility for the presidential candidacy, but according to Mr. Esper, Governor Frazier is now disqualified because he ran for nomination for reelection as Governor of North Dakota on the Republican ticket recently.

Some of the men who probably will be outstanding leaders at the Labor Party convention are Toscon Bennett, of Connecticut, an attorney; William Bohn, of New York City; Max Hayes, of Cleveland, Ohio, chairman of the National Committee of the Labor Party; John H. Walker, Labor Party candidate for Governor of Illinois; John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor and Labor Party candidate for United States Senator from Illinois; Duncan McDonald, former president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor; R. M. Beck, editor of the New Majority, official weekly of the Chicago Federation of Labor; Miss Rose Schneiderman, Labor Party candidate for United States Senator from New York; Frank J. Esper, William Kutz, of Pennsylvania; Bert L. Stout, of Iowa, connected officially with the Brotherhood of Railway Engineers, and E. N. Nockels, secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor.

BOSTON VISIT OF POLISH MINISTER

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Addressing members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, Prince Casimir Lubomirski, Minister from Poland to the United States, appealed for subscriptions to the \$50,000,000 Polish loan which will be used to revive industry now running at less than 50 per cent of normal. He declared that none of the money raised would be used for war purposes and that the greater part of the sum would be spent in the United States in the purchase of materials. The Prince asserted that no peace with the Russian Bolsheviks could be considered and that the situation in

Russia was "an autocracy of a few hundred men, who have millions of soldiers and workers to use."

Prince Lubomirski paid an official visit to Gov. Calvin Coolidge and was acclaimed by a Polish-American mass meeting in Faneuil Hall.

INTRICATE FINANCE QUESTIONS FOR SPA

Preliminary Conversations at Brussels Rub off Sharp Edges, but Serious Problems Await First Meeting With Germans

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin.

BERLIN, Germany (Sunday).—The German delegation to the Spa conference left here on Saturday night by special train. It consisted of the Chancellor, Constantine Fehrenbach, the Foreign Minister, Dr. Walter Simons, the Finance Minister, Dr. Wirth, and other members of the Cabinet, with 20 high officials, a staff of 40 secretaries and other officials. In a negative way, at any rate, the Government has the support of the Reichstag, which, by a majority of 253, rejected a motion of lack of confidence submitted by the Independent Socialists. The Nationalists abstained from voting, but the Majority Socialists rallied to the support of the Government, though the leaders emphasized the fact that this was only on account of Spa.

In the course of his speech winding up the debate, the Chancellor said: "Certain conversations had this morning lead me to hope that perhaps we shall find at Spa the foundations for general round-table discussions. We go there with the honorable will to make reparations. Its limits are fixed in our negotiations by our ability to perform them. In that connection it is impossible to give any promise in advance, or sign any document. Nobody must seek to pledge us to more than we can perform. We must not so treat certain demands which the enemy will place before us as if they lay within reach of the possible."

The general impression made by these remarks is not a favorable one, because it is interpreted as meaning that the government anticipates being faced with conditions that it may feel compelled to reject. To a certain extent, however, this impression is qualified by the fact that Mr. Fehrenbach said he did not expect the conference to come to a speedy end, the inference being that there is a certain hope of real discussion. During this week's Reichstag debates the Nationalist speakers have sought to force the government's hands by continually urging them to show a strong front to the entente representatives, and, in view of the ministry's precarious position, as not controlling an absolute majority, it is possible that the Chancellor reflected the effect of this pressure in the tone of his speech.

MUSICIANS' WAGES INCREASED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois.—An increase of 50 per cent in salaries granted to musicians in the "legitimate" theaters in Chicago has kept the musicians from going out on strike, although they had asked for a 75 per cent advance. Motion picture theater managers have refused to confer with musicians in their houses, so the increase does not affect them and the orchestras there have been replaced by mechanical devices.

J. M. LARKIN MADE PRESIDENT

NEW YORK, New York.—The Industrial Relations Association of America announces that J. M. Larkin, of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, has been elected president.

DELEGATES LEAVE GERMANY FOR SPA

Chancellor's Expectation of Prolonged Conference With Allies Held to Indicate Most Hopeful Prospect of Discussions

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German Interest in Spa

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin.

BERLIN, Germany (Friday).—The whole country awaits the result of this first meeting of the German statesmen and the representatives of the entente with intense interest, for it is felt that the future of the nation is bound up with it. The general feeling, however, is not hopeful, as inspired news from France suggests the maintenance of very severe financial demands.

It is understood here that the German Government representatives are taking concrete counter-proposals

with a detailed statement of the economic situation of the country, in preparation of which the industrial leaders cooperated.

In today's sitting of the Reichstag the Finance Minister, Dr. Wirth, presented the financial position in the blackest colors, estimating the national debt, including floating liabilities, at the enormous sum of 265,000,000 marks. Referring to the Spa conference, he said, "On the negotiations depend our own future and the future of the whole of Europe. If the debtor is robbed of the possibility of working and keeping his head above water, then the creditor also robs himself. We are entering the negotiations with complete good will. We know Germany must bear heavier burdens than any other of the belligerent countries and we are ready to fulfill all our obligations within the limits of our possibilities."

Disarmament demands are also likely to be the subject of difficulty, a considerable section of the press calling upon the government to refuse to assent to the reduction of the army to 100,000 and the abolition of the military police.

RAILROADS PLAN FOR CRUCIAL TEST

Executives Organize in Effort to Encourage Efficiency and Inservice—Labor Problem Presents Greatest Difficulty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—Realizing that private ownership is on trial, executives of the railroads have organized a committee, with Daniel Willard of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, as chairman, whose province is virtually to preserve private ownership by encouraging the largest measure of cooperation among the carriers in order that the best possible public service may be obtained from the roads.

Rationing of cars will be one of this committee's most important duties. Assisted by local committees of railroad executives, and expecting only a slight increase in the number available, they will apportion cars so that the greatest amount of efficiency may be obtained from their use, especially as coal and grain carriers.

Meanwhile a labor question, and apparently a most important one, has arisen to divide the executives. It will be remembered that under the Cummins-Esch law establishment of labor adjustment boards is permissible, but not mandatory. Organized Labor, opposed to the Esch law from the first, has taken advantage of this section and requested that such boards be organized without delay.

Although the Labor board of the Association of Railway Executives favors granting this request, there is considerable opposition among the membership. There is apprehension lest granting the request should fasten upon the roads the fundamentals which would give the unions a much larger share in governing the lines than the executives wish to give them. The argument against this is that establishment of such boards is inevitable, and they might as well be organized now as later.

There is a tendency, too, to wait until the Railroad Labor Board deals with the general relations between Capital and Labor, and there is an expectation that the board will attempt to revise some of the agreements for rail employees made during the war. It can be said, however, that both adjustment boards be named under the Esch act, and that neither the Railroad Labor Board nor anyone else shall take away any of the advantages won by Labor during the war.

PROTEST AGAINST ORDER ON COAL

Secretary of Commerce Sees a Menace to Shipping and International Trade—Modification Seems Improbable, However

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The New England coal situation is viewed differently by the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Department of Commerce. Both agree that the very serious condition in that part of the country should be relieved as speedily as possible. To do this the Interstate Commerce Commission issued an order that virtually places an embargo on coal exports from the United States. The Department of Commerce officials insist that the good that may be accomplished by defecting small quantities of export coal will be more than offset by the incalculable harm done to shipping and international trade. A reply which Joshua W. Alexander, Secretary of Commerce, has received from the Interstate Commerce Commission in response to an intimation from him that the shutting off of export coal would have such an effect indicates that the commission will not modify the order.

The Interstate Commerce Commission is assuming, according to a statement issued by Secretary Alexander on Saturday, that there will be sufficient coal to take care of the export trade after the preference and priority authorized and contemplated by the commission's order is met.

The belief is held at the Department of Commerce that the coal shortage in New England is due primarily to lack of rail transportation into that district. This will be relieved by the policy of the United States Shipping Board of allocating vessels to the coastwise coal trade. The defection of the comparatively small amount of tide-water coal needed for export will not remedy the situation, but will, on the other hand, bring about serious complications in the trade with countries that have contracts for American coal, it is declared.

From January, 1919, to April of this year, exports of bituminous coal reached as high as 7 per cent of the total production only once. For the first three months of this year they were less than 4 per cent. As an example of the complications that will arise from an embargo, it is said by officials of the Department of Commerce that one American company has legal contracts to supply lighting, power and railway companies in South America, and that failure to supply this coal will not only force these public utilities to suspend, but that resulting suits will force the American company out of business. Shipping board officials have informed the department that the shutting off of coal exports will demoralize the shipping market.

The commission's order is not technically an embargo, but authorizing railroads to give preference and priority to the supply of cars for the transportation of bituminous coal consigned to tidewater for transshipment to coastwise points in the United States over export coal is said to be in practice an embargo.



KEATON
Keaton Tires and Tubes
Rims and Parts of All Makes
KEATON TIRE & RUBBER CO.
San Francisco Oakland Los Angeles
Portland Seattle



Livingston



THE WINDOW OF THE WORLD

Through the window,
Through the window
Of the world,
Over city, over sea,
Down the river, flowing free
Toward its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

Walking Ships

All good Americans are familiar with the southern river steamboats that could go "anywhere that it was a little damp," one enthusiastic captain of a boat boasting that he could navigate her in no greater depth than the frosting on an iced-water pitcher, though this last may be pardoned as an outburst of professional pride. Indeed, it is clear that the brave fellow exaggerated. But now comes an inventor with an idea that the tank system with its caterpillar track can be applied to sea-going vessels. We are told "that round a vessel oblong in shape travels an endless belt like a tank's driving belts. On this are mounted a series of rectangular floats, which support the vessel on the water." These, however, are not intended to propel the vessel, but to overcome or at least minimize what is known to shipbuilders and seamen as "skin-resistance," which is to say, the amount of inertia produced by the opposing contacts of two masses or bodies, the lower surface of the ship's hull, and the fluid but resistant mass of the water. The ship, in other words, is to make its own surface.

The idea is not without ingenuity and the device itself may easily be great improved, but it encounters one great objection: It is obvious that to rig these wheels and their belts in a ship's hull, she must be broad and with a pretty flat floor; and past a certain degree, well determined by shipbuilders' experience, no ocean-going vessel can sacrifice length and depth to beam. What is easy enough in design for a Nile steamer would be unthinkable off Cape Hatteras, and the tragic experiences from time to time of the Gloucester fishing schooners that have been built with too flat a floor and too weak a bilge, is only too striking proof of this fact. As the gasoline motor is improved, it is very noticeable how owners and builders seem to think that a boat is a box to be driven over and through the water at a high rate of speed, oblivious to the patent fact that engines break down much oftener than the seas lose their power.

Fortunes in Salt

Poland is a well-salted country. Even before the partition the salt mines of Galicia provided a large part of the national industry; the salt of Poland was exported to the Far East, and large fortunes were made by the private companies engaged in the business. One hundred thousand tons of salt, it is believed for lack of more exact statistics, were exported yearly from the mines of Galicia, about 24,000 tons from those of Wieliczka, and about 17,000 tons from Bochnia. After the partition an Austrian monopoly on salt ruled the Polish salt industries for nearly a century and a half, confiscating or buying out all the private concerns and warehouses, and leading to the closing of the smaller salt mines. From 1772 to 1841 the production of salt in Poland diminished from about 140,000 tons a year to 25,299 tons; then the production began to increase until 1912 it had reached 168,982 tons and is expected this year to reach more than 280,000. This, however, is considered simply a beginning of a great modern industry, for the Polish Government sees in its salt a source of national wealth which it proposes to develop to the utmost. There are more mines now than there used to be, and salt beds are to be found in all parts of the country. The supply says an authority in "Przemysł i Handel," which is Polish for "Industry and Commerce," amounts at least to 10,000,000,000 tons which certainly gives scope for a long period of "przemysł" by the miners and a highly profitable "handel" in salt with other allowance?

Philippine Baseball

A characteristic result of American occupation of the Philippines is the annual importation of about \$200,000 worth of athletic goods into that country, with an increasing demand for these necessary tools of recreation. One hundred years ago, to be sure, a similar occupation of a former Spanish dependency, by Anglo-Saxon forces and interests would hardly have expressed itself in athletics; but nowadays it might be said for both England and America that outdoor sports

follow the flag, and in the Philippines, for example, the introduction of American athletics immediately interested the native population. A recent report from Manila says that baseball is now played from one end of the archipelago to the other, that golf is growing rapidly in the number of players, and that tennis courts are becoming more and more common. American sports, "play," as an earlier generation would have scornfully termed them in this connection, have also been important in the establishment of the public school system, and are soon to be more so. The Bureau of Education is introducing a new course of athletic study, which, when it is in operation, will require some 5000 public schools to provide themselves with additional athletic equipment, and this measure will include also the private schools which are under the bureau's supervision. Contests between teams and athletes representing different schools, clubs, or communities, so common in the United States, are becoming equally characteristic of the Islands.

A Kowtowing Audience

It is a dozen years and more since the eight bearers of the imperial yellow chair transported the Empress Dowager of China along the road from Peking to her famous summer palace, and now the photographs of the Palace, printed in the pages of Asia, show a place "deserted except for the crows that circle around the tiled roofs, a small army of tattered beggars at the gates and a few old servants who guide foreign barbarians through the buildings." The pictures, for that matter, show neither the crows, the tattered beggars, nor the old servants and foreign barbarians, but they recall the vanished Dowager Empress with a surprising intimacy. Here, for example, is the Marble Boat, which an emperor had built for his summer pavilion, where the Dowager Empress used to entertain foreign visitors, and is said to have been glad enough when the unconvincing functions were over; also the Lotus Lake, on which was wont to float the imperial barge, the Old Buddha, as she was called, sitting on her ebony throne, while 24 standing oarsmen rowed the two boats that towed it at the end of yellow ropes, and another boat followed in which musicians made music with flutes and jade bells. And here, too, is a corner of the private theater—one wishes there was more of it—that was a hobby of the Dowager Empress, for which she planned scenery, designed costumes, and even wrote plays herself from old Chinese legends and fairy tales. One may believe that they were not adversely criticized. And when they were acted the author sat in her imperial box screened from visual contact with a distinguished audience by red curtains which were drawn aside at the end of the show so that the distinguished audience might, and did, kneel and kowtow to the distinguished author in humble gratitude for the entertainment. Less august playwrights would no doubt be pleased if their audiences would do likewise.

The Teutons in New Guinea

British New Guinea has taken a deportation leaf out of Darwin's book. Whereas the Northern Territory Port placed the major portion of its government gently on board a steamer going to Western Australia, the Papuan center, Port Moresby, has forcibly deported German internees who had been released with the signing of peace. When the Germans landed in Port Moresby, apparently by permission of the Australian Defense Department, Port Moresby suspended its tropical activities and requested the administrator to send the Germans back on to the steamer from which they had landed. With the administrator explaining that he was powerless to act, the community as a whole, led by returned soldiers, made the most of the thirty minutes still remaining before the vessel sailed—with the result that Papua lost three Teuton arrivals.

Wireless Experiments

If wireless experiments being conducted by the French war sloop Audoubert are successful, they will rouse the greatest interest throughout the world. This prophecy was uttered by Captain Giraud, while the war sloop lay in Auckland Harbor. By means of a new secret instrument and method the Audubert has been measuring the intensity of French wireless messages in different parts of the Indian and Pacific oceans. Other ships will shortly be sent out by France, he said, in connection with a world-wide investigation into the wireless possibilities of the future. Captain Giraud claimed proudly that France was the pioneer in this investigation and that the equipment for the undertaking was in advance of anything yet invented.

New Fruit Preserving Process

"Dipping" is a favorite pastime of the pastoralists in Australia. And now fruitgrowers, who do not suffer from ticks, are likely to hear a great deal about the same word. In Western Australia experiments have been made which are said to show that oranges and other fruit can be preserved for long periods, without refrigeration, if dipped in a certain solution. Recently a small cargo of apples was dipped and sent to Singapore. The cargo was brought back after a six weeks' trip and the fruit was found to be in excellent condition. If this process proves to be what its inventors claim for it, the saving on refrigerated space in the export of fruit might reach nearly \$5000 on a cargo of 50,000 cases of apples.

THE LIBRARIANS' UNION

An acclimated artist once described journalists as "the educated poor, who are not geniuses, and who do not want to be teachers." That is a fair description of another large class of workers: the librarians. Like every generalization, including the one I am making, that is false. But, at all events, every one remembers the days when the occupation of what the Victorians called "shabby gentility" was either teaching or library work. This meant that library work was considered not so much a means to an end, but an end in itself; the end of providing a place for childless widows and maiden aunts. To say that those days have passed is to repeat a platitude. The war only served to emphasize the feminist trend of labor. But beyond that, the library itself is a far different place from the dusty, musty room in which an unattached lady could placidly knit away her time, between recommending polite fiction to the mammans and tracts to their little boys.

All over the country, in every large and many small cities, libraries are fulfilling the needs of practical business men, of university students and research workers, of those busy men and women who do the hard constructive work of the world. With the increase of scientific knowledge, with the development of speedy transportation, with telephone and telegraph wires binding San Francisco to New York, and cables and airships making London intimate with the affairs of Bombay, there is a tremendous increase in the need for the kind of information that is to be found in books, in periodicals and in newspapers, especially the unbound literature of no more than immediate value. The work of the librarian, particularly the work of the technical officer, and the need for the library to serve the adult is as great as the need for the teacher to serve the child.

Women Librarians

Nevertheless, the librarian is still treated like a semi-independent person. She—most librarians are she, for only unattached people can afford to enter the profession—is paid the larger part of her salary in "congenial work," "pleasant surroundings," "agreeable contacts," and more of the same unsubstantial sort. It is a fact that the great body of workers in this important field are unable to live on what they earn. With prices what they are now, they have been receiving something less than 25 cents an hour for an eight-hour day. The National War Labor Board fixed the minimum rate for common labor at 42 cents.

This impossible condition was met by the librarians in two ways. The simpler way—especially with the war demand for women—was to leave their chosen work for something of a more remunerative sort. In spite of a strong prejudice against this, for they go into this field because they love it, there was and there is an enormous exodus of librarians. In the Washington Public Library, for example, previous to the war, the annual turnover had ranged from 21 per cent to 53 per cent. In the fiscal year 1918 there was a turnover of 60 per cent, and in 1919 the resignations numbered 98, with a total force of 100, making a turnover of 98 per cent. Admittedly, the efficiency of a library service depends upon the librarian's familiarity with the collection administered, with the apparatus, and with the constituency to be served. It has been declared that even in elementary work, a year is lost when a new appointee comes in. At this rate the Washington Public Library is about a hundred years behind. This way of meeting the situation, while it may be beneficial to the librarian going out, does not help the one coming in, and does definitely hurt the patient and long-suffering public.

The Other Way

The other way of meeting the situation was to organize. In 1917 the employees of the New York Public Library, after a footless attempt to confer with their superiors on organization, formed the Library Employees Union of Greater New York. This was the first trade union of librarians in the United States. At present the three largest systems in the country, the New York Public Library, the Library of Congress, and the Boston Public Library, have local unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

The formation of the union was not as simple a matter as it sounds. The opposition, not merely from the employers, but from within the profession itself, was tremendous. Affiliation with the American Federation of Labor was considered to be beneath the dignity of the librarian. The fact that she received a lower wage than a bricklayer had nothing to do with the case. It was considered unprofessional to be a member of a trade union, the splendid example of the American Federation of Teachers notwithstanding. As the president of the Librarians Union of New York declared, the popular picture of a trade unionist is a man with a brickbat in one hand and a strike order in the other. The librarians hated to think they looked like that to the public they served. Nevertheless, the union includes among its numbers men and women engaged in highly specialized research work, and its numbers, like the tribe of Abou Ben Adam, increase. That the aims of the union are not in conflict with professionalism may be seen from its program. The situation in New York is complicated by the fact that the New York Public Library consists of two departments, the reference department, supported by the income from the Astor, Lenox and Tilden foundation, and by gifts,

and the circulation department, which is supported by the city. Both, however, are administered by the same board of trustees, which is a self-perpetuating body. They administer the distribution of the money appropriated by the private corporation in the reference department and also the money given in a lump sum by the city for the circulation department. The union recommends that the latter, whose expenses are paid entirely out of city money, be administered by the city, under the rules and regulations of the Civil Service Commission for appointment and dismissal of employees.

One of the greatest grievances of librarians, aside from low salaries, is the fact that until union action began, there was no standard entrance examination, no graded service, no public eligible list, no yearly automatic increases based on efficiency ratings, no promotion from the ranks only, no tenure of position, no recognition of seniority of service, and no pension. Very recently, at the instigation of the union, the city appropriated a certain sum to be distributed among the employees to banish the bugaboo of the high cost of living. The administration, however, instead of raising all the salaries, raised some a very great deal and some not at all. This is the sort of favoritism that the union is out to fight.

Further aims of the union are the establishment of a training school for librarians, administered by the Board of Education, and corresponding to the present training school for teachers; the introduction of special courses in the colleges for specialized phases of library work; the establishment of a graded service, with standard entrance examinations; the standardization of positions and salaries; promotion from the ranks only; yearly automatic increases; recognition of seniority of service; pensions after 25 years of service; dismissal without a written charge; and an opportunity for a hearing; and finally, a 38-hour week in common with other city employees. It believes in equal pay for equal work, and desires to see women and representatives of organized labor on the boards of trustees.

THE WATER LILY

From the German
On the lake the water lily
Sails forth like a fairy dhow.
Her green leaves shine and shimmer,
Her petals gleam like snow.

The moon from heaven above her
Shows a rain of light,
Filling with silver radiance
The heart of her chalice white.

Around the tranquil lily
A swan with snowy wings
Floats and looks on the flower,
And low and sweet he sings.

In the midst of his low sweet singing,
The swan will vanish ere long,
O blossom, frost-white blossom,
Do you understand the song?

AN INDIAN NIGHT

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

In the open reaches the evening air
Fans the dark foliage and gives forth
Gentle murmurs. Dark, broad arms
Of Flame-of-the-forest spread like a
canopy across the lonely road, and
Queen-of-the-Night lends to the
already perfumed air "Th' authentic airs
of Paradise."

There is no other fragrance on the
good green earth like that diffused by
these white sprays of delicate blossom.
It is one of the charms of India. It
has no scent by day, but under the
cool influences and beneficent moisture
of the night its flowers open and
breathe forth its sweetness. It is a
perfume that stays in the memory.

In the southern Indian night there
is no such thing as silence—not even
in the comparative sense in which the
English night is silent. A multitude
of insects seems awake the whole of
the 24 hours. All the long day and
during the nocturnal hours from every
wayside wall, culvert or nullah the
irrepressible crickets shrill their
anthems to the keen-pointed stars.

The road is lighted at intervals with
electric light, and in the halo of
brightness that each lamp throws, the
tropical frondage of strange trees
sprang into being as I passed. Outside
the circle of light the leaf masses
melt back into darkness and mysterious
shadows. Now and again a distant
gleam of light tells of a bungalow
far away in its lonely compound, the
fere perhaps of the "bobberjee" cooking
the evening meal.

As one approaches the lights, the
white dust of the road, smooth where
it has settled from the passing of bare-
footed Indians and patiently toiling
draft oxen, is seemingly alive with
dark shades darting hither and thither.
But the movement is not upon the
dust—it is above. Looking upward
one sees the cause to be a perfect cloud
of fluttering moths of all sizes, from
the midget to the great bat-like beauty
four or five inches across the extended
wings.

Leaving the highway and the lamps
of man, one traverses a roughly worn
footpath over the short sun-scorched
grass.

Tall, thin palm trees twist across
the skyline as the line of perspective
alters, and tall, bushy trees where
monkeys play by day. As the noise
of the frogs grows less and less
the shrill voices of the crickets once
again become predominant. A solitary
Hindu approaches noiselessly.
Muttering to himself in guttural tones
he crosses to the far side of the road
as he passes. Although the night was
quite fine he held an umbrella open
above his turbaned head—a fetish
of respectability.

ATHENS, 1920

Athens, May, 1920.

I have arrived in Athens just in time to hear the "Old Man" announce to the Chamber the terms of the Turkish treaty. I suppose by the time this reaches you you will have read the entire speech of Venizelos, at the same time I cannot refrain from mentioning to you that the "Old Man's" victory at San Remo was complete. The arrangement in regard to Asia Minor has, I think, considerable element of humor in it. It is to be under Turkish sovereignty but Greece is to exercise this sovereignty for Turkey! The government, the courts, the police will all be Greek. Question—Will Asia Minor be under the sovereignty of Turkey or of Greece? Smyrna itself, of course, is separated completely from Turkey.

Venizelos, we have all heard it of course, is a remarkable personality, but you cannot realize how remarkable unless you see him. Some one said once Venizelos looks like a saint. That description comes nearer than anything else that I can think of. He was, indeed, treated like a saint after the speech. The Chamber was crowded, and the whole crowd was with him. When he had finished his speech all the deputies rushed to congratulate him, and I saw several grab his hand and kiss it fervently. The halls and exits were so crowded, Venizelos was literally swept through. I saw women attempt to shake his hand, to kiss it. I saw several women wipe the tears of their eyes. All this may sound like the "Greek imagination," but it is not. It is the literal, dry truth of what I saw.

I went to the Chamber on one other occasion. Nothing special, but I happened to see Venizelos going over in his automobile and thinking that something important might be up I dropped in. It was an ordinary meeting. But I had occasion to observe Venizelos at work. He knows all questions. He solves all questions. He has all his ministers around him and very often consults them, but it is evident he is the chief. On this occasion I had an opportunity to hear Jope, the editor of Athenae, address the Chamber on the subject of extending leniency to the Górlitz officers. He is one of the most homely men I have ever seen, but he is a wonderful speaker, extremely logical and persuasive. He made an extremely good impression on me. I noticed too that Venizelos heard him with much attention, which was not the case with many of the other speakers. Pope is, of course, anti-Venizelist, but he is not in league with the opposition, the so-called "United Opposition of 16," in fact he is very bitterly against them, far more bitterly than he is against the Venizelists.

Athenian Hotels Crowded

You must not let anybody lead you into the belief that the people of Athens are against Venizelos. If I can judge by the kind of newspapers they read—and I think among Greeks this is a fair criterion—the ratio is about 7 to 3 or 7 to 4 at the most in favor of Venizelos. Here is another instance. Athens has been crowded to overflowing. I had to visit practically every hotel in the city trying to find a room. Several of those hotels, I visited in company with a Greek, well-known to all the hotels. In one of the hotels he and the proprietor talked about another hotel proprietor, my man said, he didn't want to go there because he was a royalist. Whereupon the other man, divulging the startling intelligence that the proprietor was the only royalist of all the hotel men in Athens who belonged to an "Association corresponding to the 'Hotel Men's Association' in America and practically all the hotel-keepers belong to it.

Another interesting symptom to me is that all the old newspapers, "Embrolos," "Ethnos," "Kairoi," "Aste," "Akropolis," have turned with Venizelos. All except the "Hesperine." There are, of course, a number of new ones—at least they are new to me—against him. All of them, however, refrain from even mentioning the foreign policy of Venizelos. They are pounding all ways and quite monotonously on the same subject: the dictatorship of the Venizelist régime and its interference with the personal liberty of the people.

An Anti-Venizelist's Opinion

Yesterday, Sunday, I was invited, together with some other Americans, by some Greeks to an excursion to Aegina. One of our hosts was a colonel in the Greek Army and another, his nephew, was a former politician. He told me that he has been and is anti-Venizelist. He is one of those who were defeated at the elections of May 31, and this is what he told me: "I am no longer in politics because I have nothing to tell the people. I did not believe that Venizelos would accomplish all these things. But now I admit that I was mistaken. I think that even now Venizelos does not have all the people with him. But I am absolutely certain that he will carry all the people with him at the polls. The moment that he speaks to the people they will follow him—all

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STRAWBERRY WAYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

What a baffling game of hide-and-seek a big, red, perfectly ripe strawberry can play, especially if the seeker is an inexperienced city person spending an early summer vacation on the farm! And bringing the elusive berry out of hiding isn't all the game. The next trick is to pick it. If an alert eye is not directed at the strawberry it will dodge just as the forefinger closes in toward the thumb, and, like as not, after the stem has been neatly snipped with the thumbnail, a hard, green berry will roll into the palm instead of the ripe, red one.

Not entirely as a game do the strawberries hide. Those who are so vain as to disport their newly acquired crimson hues in full view are nearly all pecked by the birds before anyone else has a chance at them. So the foresighted berries who want to fare better than food for birds, retire cautiously beneath the leaves and grass. They are ambitious to enjoy the pleasures of travel, to see the big city, there to appear on some fine linen-covered table, dressed up in a saucer with cream and sugar.

If there happens to be a small farmer's boy about, better look sharp or he'll shame you. He'll come right after you over the row you have picked and gather in handfuls of the biggest, ripest berries you've seen. Watching him closely you will probably discover that he gets his prize fruit close to the ground, half camouflaged by the black sandy loam that the rain splashed over them early in the morning.

Herrick or Lovelace

"One time," said Uncle Remus sighing heavily, "one time ole man Rabbit he was gwine 'long darn ole road shaking his big bushy tail'—and that was effective. 'Great goodness, Uncle Remus,' exclaimed the little boy in open-eyed wonder, 'rabbits haven't got long bushy tails.' Without knowing how effective he was going to be, a magistrate at the Thames Police Court, who had before him a boy who had scrawled on a wall, 'Stone walls do not a prison make nor iron bars a cage,' began just as Uncle Remus might have—'When Herrick wrote those words 300 years ago he never expected them to be treated in that way.' Then the little boy woke up, in the person of the clever young man who was reporting the case; and a note to the effect that not Herrick but Lovelace (1613-1658), the English cavalier poet was the author of these famous lines and that they occur in one of the lyrics 'To Althea from Prison.' Then an interview was sought with the condemned magistrate, who acknowledged with what was described journalistically as a 'whimsical smile,' that it might have been, that volumes of both those authors' works were kept by his bedside, and that he might have been reading one when he was thinking of the other, but it was a proof that reporting is not the dull stuff it is supposed to be, and that one finds in a police court just what one takes into it.

Cliequot Club GINGER ALE

ONE keen-fought set after another—then a sparkling, frosty glass of Cliequot Club Ginger Ale. And you can come off the tennis court or golf links and drink the whole bottle with keen enjoyment. The real ginger content gives it that delightfully refreshing flavor.

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MEXICO OPENING THREE FREE PORTS

New Policy Aimed at Development of Sonora and the Isthmus of Tehuantepec — Present Government Declared Strong

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — Three free ports have been designated in Mexico, according to representatives of the de facto government in this city. The ports are Puerto Mexico and Salina Cruz at the Atlantic and Pacific termini, respectively, of the Tehuantepec Railroad, which crosses the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and Guaymas, in the state of Sonora. These are the first free ports ever established in Mexico and they are intended to offer an experiment as to the value of the policy. The aim is to promote the development of two comparatively remote districts, the Isthmus of Tehuantepec and Sonora, which latter State is cut off from Mexico through lack of railroad communication.

The prevailing impression in Washington is that if the government now in control in Mexico maintains itself for a reasonable length of time, it will receive the recognition of the United States.

Peace Outlook Promising

George F. Weeks, a citizen of this country who has recently returned from Mexico City, where he was editor of The Mexican Review, said on his arrival here that the outlook for permanent peace in Mexico was promising.

The government here considers the strongest since the régime of Porfirio Díaz, and he believes that it can keep order at home and establish friendly relations with the United States and other countries. The views of Mr. Weeks are of especial interest, in view of his former close association with Mr. Carranza.

Gen. Alvaro Obregón, he says, will be the only candidate for the presidency at the coming elections, and he believes that the election of General Obregón will be in the interest of the country's welfare. The Mexican Government, according to Mr. Weeks, has chosen capable and experienced men for important positions, and thereby is making a good impression. Miguel Covarrubias, now Minister of Foreign Affairs, has filled many diplomatic posts and is widely known in this country and Europe. Mr. Weeks also felt that the special mission of Fernando Ileslas Calderón to this country would be productive of good results.

Money for New Industries

Mr. Weeks said the only unfortunate feature of the revolutionary movement was the assassination of Mr. Carranza, which, in his opinion, was the work of an over-zealous man, not anything for which the leaders of the revolution were responsible. He expected Mexico to be peaceful and orderly.

"Furthermore," said Mr. Weeks, "the Mexican people, and this includes a majority of the soldiers, are tired of fighting and revolution and desire peace. There is plenty of money to be made now, and many investors are ready to start new industries or open up old ones the minute they can be assured that the revolutionary activities are at an end."

The recent lifting of the censorship has been followed by news of two revolutionary movements, one in Tamaulipas, led by Gen. Carlos Oseña, and another in Coahuila, led by Gen. Jesús Guajardo. The Oseña movement, at latest accounts, had been disposed of, except for about 80 men who were still with their leader, but General Guajardo was reported to have control of four troop trains and some artillery. Representatives of the de facto government said that further news of similar undertakings might be expected, but that they were of no significance.

CRITICISM OF ACTS OF GOVERNOR COOLIDGE

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Assailing the action of Gov. Calvin Coolidge in vetoing the act providing for the censoring of motion pictures and in signing the bills legalizing prize fighting and Sunday sports, Dr. Wilbur F. Crafts, superintendent of the International Reform Bureau of Washington, District of Columbia, declared that the Legislature of Massachusetts had passed more un-American laws this year than any other state except New York. Dr. Crafts was speaking at an open meeting at the Boston Y. M. C. A. in support of strict enforcement of the national law against prize fights, approved February 7, 1919. The speaker urged that the people of this state turn their attention to defeat by the referendum, already inaugurated, the licensing of prize fights. He entered a strong plea for the supervision of the motion picture industry.

SUGAR AT 20 CENTS OFFERED BY CUBANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — Cuban sugar interests have offered the United States Government 2,000,000 sacks of sugar at 20 cents a pound. This information, telegraphed to a New York house, occasioned surprise, as it was understood that Cuban cane growers, sugar mill owners and brokers had agreed to hold 2,180,000 sacks of the unshod crop for 24 cents a pound. It is reported that this decision to sell at 20 cents was arrived at at a mass meeting in Havana on June 29. The

entire unshod sugar crop in Cuba is estimated at 3,920,000 sacks.

The licensing system under which sugar brokers operate, as provided in the McNary Act, will continue in full force and effect until terminated by expiration of the original law, or by proclamation of the President, according to L. V. B. Cameron, president of the National Association of Brokers for Refined Sugar. This answers definitely those who believed that the licensing system would expire on June 30. It also indicates that licensing regulations in other branches of the food trade remain effective also.

STATE OF INDIANA MAY BUY COAL MINE

Proposal Said to Have Indorsement of the Governor — Institutions Unable to Get Fuel Under Present Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana — The State of Indiana is considering the purchase of a coal mine and coal cars as the only solution to the problem of supplying state institutions with coal. The proposal has the strong indorsement of Gov. James P. Goodrich and is due to be one of the main subjects considered at the special session of the Legislature which the Governor has announced he will call soon.

Nineteen benevolent, correctional and penal institutions of the State, the state capitol and Indiana University require about 200,000 tons of coal annually, and the state purchasing committee looks with favor on the state coal mine proposal, as it anticipates difficulty in getting this coal through private firms, due to the present railroad and mining situation.

In response to advertisements for bids on coal for the coming winter the committee received only two bids for the institutions. It is estimated that the State, if it owned a mine, could mine coal for its institutions at \$1.75 a ton f.o.b. at the mine. If action is not taken for a state-owned mine, it is pointed out, the State will probably be forced to buy its coal in the open market and pay from \$5 to \$6 a ton, if not higher.

The committee has options on several Indiana mines, one of which has been offered to the State at about \$165,000. It is estimated that the Legislature would be asked to appropriate less than \$500,000 to enable the State to purchase and operate a mine.

An interesting angle in connection with the state-owned mine proposal is the fact that it will undoubtedly bring to the public much valuable information on the cost of producing coal. Already Carey Littlejohn, the state mine inspector, in submitting data to the purchasing committee on the cost of production, has declared that there are discrepancies in the reports of mining companies on the cost of production, particularly in the matter of wages paid to mine-workers. Mr. Littlejohn has stated that the operators charge up for wages to miners more money than he figures the miners get for producing the amount of coal involved.

"Little reliability can be attached to the reports coming to this office regarding the production of a ton of coal, at least from some of the mines in this State," said Mr. Littlejohn.

Arbitration Refused

WILLIAMSON, West Virginia — Interest in the strike of coal miners in Mingo County, West Virginia, and Pike County, Kentucky, called by the United Mine Workers last Wednesday, now centers about efforts of federal mediators to settle the controversy. Operators have refused to submit the case to the Department of Labor representatives, declaring that as union recognition was a question at issue, there was no middle ground, as they did not intend to recognize the organization.

OSTEOPATHS OPPOSE PUBLIC HEALTH BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois — Opposition to the enactment of the France bill introduced into the United States Senate, which would create an executive department of the government to be known as the Department of Public Health, was expressed by the American Osteopathic Association in resolutions adopted at the national convention here.

"We oppose this on the broad ground," said the resolution, "that none of the coordinate executive departments of the government should be dominated by any special interest, and we believe that this bill is sponsored by the politico-medical machine known as the American Medical Association, with the idea of dominating the proposed department and imposing upon this country a system of state medicine."

RESERVE BANK EARNINGS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — The New York Federal Reserve Bank announces that its earnings for the half year ending June 30, 1920, amounted to approximately \$24,607,000, or 104 per cent of the institution's capitalization. This is equal to a rate of 208 per cent for a full year. The bank's earnings in 1919 amounted to approximately 130 per cent of its average capital for the period. In 1918 they were 113 per cent, and in 1917, 23 per cent.

AMERICANS' DUTY TOWARD KOREANS

Saying That Issue Is Political, Not Religious, Church Commission Outlines Course It Considers Proper to Follow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — The report of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America on Korea says that the headquarters in the Far East of the Korean independent movement is in Shanghai, and that from there the various uprisings and agitations in Korea are apparently engineered. At Shanghai is located the so-called Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea. It claims to have been established by the proper election of delegates, who convened in Seoul on April 23, 1919, and adopted a Constitution creating the Republic. They also, as reported, elected a national council, with Syngman Rhee, now in the United States, as President of the Republic, and Tong Hui Yee, in Shanghai, as Prime Minister.

The Korean commission to America and Europe was sent abroad and presented its appeal in Paris. It is now established at Washington, District of Columbia. The most important support for the movement, outside of Korea and Shanghai, is in the United States. The attitude of Americans in arriving at some conclusions as to what the American attitude should be toward Korea, the council's commission on relations with the Orient says.

"Americans naturally and inevitably sympathize with the patriotic aspirations of every people struggling for independence from an alien rule, and especially from one that has been so harsh, militaristic, and has so signally failed to give reasonable consideration to the feelings of the people as appears to have been the case in Korea. Friends of Korea should remember that readiness for independence under a democratic form of government depends on the fitness of a people trained in self-control and educated for citizenship. Such a goal cannot be reached at a single stride. The local autonomy promised by Japan, if carried into effect, may be wisely utilized as a useful step to the final end. It is not to be lightly assumed that Japan will never grant autonomy or even independence. Already certain Japanese political leaders are advocating the former while certain publicists are discussing the latter."

"It should be clearly recognized that the Korean question is not primarily an issue between paganism and Christianity, as some are saying. The Japanese Government General is not seeking to wipe out Christianity in Korea." If the police, gendarmes and other government officials spy upon, arrest and terrorize Christians and invade and violate churches, as they have been doing, it is because they suspect political aims and activities among Christians and in the churches. The Government General has repeatedly declared that it seeks to suppress sedition, not Christianity. The Korean question is primarily political and not religious. To confuse or to identify these issues is a grave error."

Proposals of Commission

In the light of these considerations, the commission has this to say of the duty of American friends of Korea and Japan:

1. Should we not make clear to them both our indignation at the cruelties practiced in the police examinations and punishments and our conviction that these practices should cease at once?
2. Should we not let Japan know that we are watching with keenest interest and attention the method of her procedures in Korea and earnestly urge her to carry through the promised reforms promptly and effectively?
3. Should we not support the elements in Japan that are guided by high ideals in their efforts to secure full rights and fair dealings for Koreans?
4. Should we not advise our Korean brethren to cooperate with rather than to oppose the Government General in its plans and efforts to introduce reforms?
5. Should we not further make clear to them both:

"A. Our abiding faith that ultimately Korea will secure and Japan will grant either independence, or such a measure of autonomy as shall seem to the Korean people the most desirable means of realizing their destiny."

"B. Our belief that under present world conditions the important and practical objective for immediate effort is to secure effective reforms by which to insure economic justice, educational and religious liberty, freedom of press, of speech and of assembly, and as large a measure as possible of genuine self-government. These are inherent rights and legitimate objects for immediate attainment, and should be fully recognized and granted by Japan."

"C. Our conviction that the promptness and the reality with which Japan grants these reforms and rights will measure her fitness to administer government in Korea and will also prove an important factor in influencing the American attitude toward Japan."

DETROIT'S HIGHWAY PROGRAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan — Seven great traffic thoroughfares from Detroit,

designed to relieve and supplement present overloaded roadways, and to give through connections for all principal cities of the Nation, have been mapped out by the City Plan Commission, and the work on the first part well under way. All the seven great arteries will be 106 feet wide, with secondary avenues 86 feet in width. These secondary roads will intersect the principal highways at intervals of not more than every mile and a half. The main routes will accommodate eight lanes of traffic, and the cross lines six.

NEW YORK STATE SOCIALISTS MEET

Party Selects Its Nominees and Adopts Platform — Allegiance to the Ideals of International Socialism Is Reaffirmed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — Judge Jacob Panken of the Municipal Court was nominated by acclamation as candidate of the Socialist Party for United States Senator from New York State at the convention of the party in session here yesterday. The state ticket included also: For Governor, Joseph D. Cannon; lieutenant-governor, Jessie Wallace Hughan; secretary of state, Charles W. Noonan, of Schenectady; controller, Philip Randolph, a Negro, editor of the magazine, The Messenger; state treasurer, Hattie F. Kruger; attorney-general, Darwin J. Meserole; state engineer, Vladimir Karapoff, professor of electrical engineering at Cornell University.

The platform adopted reaffirmed allegiance to the ideals of international Socialism, indorsed the platform and declaration of the Socialist Party of America, and reiterated the declaration of the 1920 national platform that "the United States should immediately make peace with the Central Powers, open relations with Soviet Russia and recognize the Irish Republic."

Referring to the action of the 1920 Assembly "in unseating the duly elected delegates of a duly recognized political party," and then passing bills characterized as unconstitutional and aimed to destroy the party and its work, the platform adds: "The capitalist legislators thereby paid the Socialist Party the highest possible compliment it could receive; they acknowledged that its arguments cannot be answered with arguments, but only with brute force."

Remodeling of Laws Urged

All candidates of the Socialist Party are expected to work for a program which urges legislation enabling municipalities to acquire land to construct dwellings on public account, and to lease them at rents calculated to cover the cost of upkeep and replacement, but without profit. It also plans the establishment of a system whereby the State, in conjunction with municipalities and cooperative societies, shall deal on a large scale in food and other necessities for the purpose of eliminating middlemen, stimulating production and diminishing the cost of living. It also urges rapid extension of public utility ownership, conservation of public utilities, conservation by the State of natural resources for the production of raw materials to be sold at cost; legislation exempting labor unions and farmer associations from prosecution under the anti-trust laws and assuring them the right of collective bargaining; legislation guaranteeing labor the right to organize and to strike without being enjoined by the courts; repeal of the war emergency laws concerning military service and training in the schools, and of the criminal anarchy law; and amendment of the state Constitution and laws governing municipalities in such a way as to introduce occupational as well as geographical representation in legislative bodies and administrative boards, to introduce the referendum and power of recall, and to take away from the courts the power to declare laws unconstitutional.

Mr. Lee's Keynote Speech

"Our assemblymen must go back to Albany, and not the famous five alone, but five times five. Socialists must for the first time take their seats in the Senate Chamber. New York must again have a Socialist delegation in Congress—and it must not be a delegation of one," said Algeron Lee, in his keynote speech on Saturday as chairman of the convention. The political aims of the Socialist Party and the issue of representative government were to form the basis of the party's campaign, he said.

The activities of the Lusk committee Mr. Lee characterized as lawless and dishonest, and he said that they had done more to warn the people of "the danger which hangs over all the liberties hitherto achieved to make them realize that if the world does not move forward it will move backward, than all the Socialist propaganda in the State could have done in twice the time."

A telegram was sent to Eugene V. Debs, the party's presidential candidate now in the federal prison at Atlanta, Georgia, pledging the party to work courageously and ceaselessly in the present campaign to carry the message of Socialism and working class emancipation to the great masses of the State.

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GERMAN EXPORTS TO UNITED STATES

Efforts of Germans to Recover their Former Dye and Toy Trade Only Partly Successful — Figures on Other Products

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — The reports that Germany is trying to flood this country with manufactured products that can be sold at prices below those which American manufacturers are obliged to charge is not altogether borne out by statistics obtained at the Custom House in New York. Germany is exporting goods to the United States. That is a fact. And it is undoubtedly true that she is trying to recover her position as first in the dye and toy market, but so far she has not succeeded.

According to a cable from Berlin in the United States consular reports, many foreign orders for pottery, sewing machines, typewriters and other things are being canceled and a few factories have shut down and some American buyers are refusing to buy German goods because of the high prices demanded. It is said that American sewing machines, for instance, are underselling domestic ones on German markets. One American importer of chemicals is reported as saying that he can buy more cheaply in America now than in Germany.

Labor Market Improvement

In February, 1920, it was reported that there was a shortage of food and gasoline in Germany, but that the vineyards were in good condition. The labor market was improving slowly; the 347,000 unemployed in January had decreased by the middle of February to 295,000.

A commercial report dated February 19, 1920, stated that for the 11 months ending November, 1919, imports into the United States from Germany amounted in value to \$8,143,706, of 5 per cent of the imports in 1913, which were valued at \$165,939,267. Recent imports seem insignificant when compared with pre-war trade. It is said. Coal tar dyes and colors involved at \$82,643 were received from Germany during this period. Dolls and toys, decorated china, cutlery, fertilizer, potash, needles, buttons, sugar beet seed, artificial silk yarns and threads were also imported.

A comparative study of merchandise imported during May, 1920, into New York does not show that Germany has yet obtained any great hold upon American trade. In the case of needles, for instance, \$12,037 worth were imported from Germany, while England sent \$97,719 worth. Aluminum manufactures imported from Germany were valued at \$9,229, while those imported from France and England were valued at \$22,529 and \$59,125 respectively.

Comparative Figures

Imports of beads from Germany were valued at \$194,165, with those from France and Italy following at \$131,784 and \$100,448 respectively, and from Japan at \$120,572, while Czechoslovakia led with \$224,843. In the value of bristles imported, Germany was outstripped by England, China and Japan. In buttons, except pearl, where Japan outstripped her, Germany led, also in automobile parts. As for colors for dyeing, in certain ones, such as natural indigo, she led.

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while in others she was far behind or sent none at all. In chemicals, England, Japan, China, Spain and Italy were among those sending larger quantities. In clocks, Germany sent by far the largest consignment; also of gloves and stockings. In feathers for millinery, Germany also led and in decorated glassware also in pen knives, razors and scissors, dolls and toys. But, in going through the whole list of importations, the commodities imported from Germany do not stand out either as to variety, quantity or value, and it appears from this that United States manufacturers need not fear her as too strong a competitor, at least for the present.

ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

Brewery for Cotton Mill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

SAN ANTONIO, Texas — Announcement is made that the Lone Star Brewing Company of San Antonio will convert its large plant to a textile industry to be known as the Lone Star Cotton Mills and give employment to hundreds of workers. The Busch estate, which now owns most of the brewery, will become heavy investors in the new cotton mill, which will be one of the largest in the southwest. The new industry will be incorporated under the laws of Texas and capitalized at \$1,300,000. It will utilize the site and buildings of the brewery, which will be remodeled and enlarged to meet the needs of the new industry.

The decision of the brewing company to convert its plant to the manufacture of textiles was made upon the recommendation of Gregg & Company, of Newark, New Jersey, industrial engineers of nationally known reputation, after five months' study of the Texas situation and the adaptability of the brewing plant for a textile mill. These engineers reported that the present plant in San Antonio cannot be duplicated for double its original cost, and that the abundant supply of Texas cotton close at hand, with the bountiful labor supply, make the situation and conditions ideal for a great cotton mill.

The mills will begin with 15,000 spindles and 300 skilled operatives, but it is planned to enlarge the plant as business justifies.

Sheriffs Are Resigning

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan — Prohibition is said to be "working a hardship" on those sheriffs who depend on fees for their salaries. Robert McClellan, sheriff of Montgomery County, is the second officer to resign recently because, without liquor, there is not enough business to keep the office alive. The first was the sheriff of Kalkaska County. Similar complaints are heard from all over the State and many jails which formerly were kept well-filled now have no occupants. The decrease in the number of prisoners results in a large saving to the State for their upkeep as well as retaining a much larger number of men at productive employments. It is not only intoxication cases which have decreased, reports show, but arrests for all other kinds of crime.

Phoenix Silk Hosiery

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\$2.15 PR. For Phoenix Pure Silk Hose with lisle rib top and lisle heel, toe and garter top.

\$2.60 PR. For Phoenix Pure Silk Full Fashioned Hose with lisle heel, sole, toe and garter top.

WOMEN SEEK TO REGISTER FOR VOTE

Massachusetts Law Which Will Automatically Make School Committee Registrants Voters Causes Demand for Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Though many women are appearing daily at registrars' offices in Massachusetts they have not been permitted to register, no steps having been taken to qualify women for the vote under the provisions of the legislative act which will permit all Massachusetts women who are registered for voting on the school committee to become fully registered voters automatically when the suffrage amendment has been ratified. It is pointed out that there are some 600,000 women in the state who are not even registered for the school committee and that a sudden demand for registration on the part of even a comparatively small proportion of them would require a large extension of present facilities and a considerable period of time.

Women leaders in the work of preparing the women of the state for the vote say that there are thousands of women in Massachusetts who are awakened to their civic responsibilities and who are anxious to participate in the elections at the earliest possible date. These women would begin to register at once if the offices were opened. It is urged that ratification of the suffrage amendment by the thirtieth state is now imminent and that if nothing has been done toward registering the women voters when it has become constitutional law there will be a tendency to accuse election authorities of obstruction. There might be no comment, they say, were there any question as to the final passage of the amendment.

Women's organizations, including the women's divisions of the state party committees, are bringing no little pressure to bear upon election and registration officials in this regard—as also are many leaders among the men. The election commission of Boston says that nothing is to be done until the amendment is ratified. It is said that there are many registration officials who believe the ratification is not going through before the November election, despite every evidence to the contrary, and that the registrars wish to avoid work that would be wasted should the amendment not be ratified.

State officials, however, like the great majority of the people are convinced that there is absolutely no doubt about ratification in the very near future, and are urging local registrars to begin at once in order to at least somewhat alleviate the problem.

Governor Favors Federal Suffrage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

CHARLOTTE, North Carolina — Gov. Thomas W. Bickett will probably recommend the ratification of the federal suffrage amendment to the North Carolina General Assembly when it meets in special session this summer. The naming of a date for convening the Legislature is held up by the Governor pending completion of the state revaluation report by the tax commission.

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WOMEN'S TRIUMPH IN SUFFRAGE CAUSE

London Gathering Is Inspired
With Hope For Extension of
Freedom So That All Wo-
men May Be Emancipated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
LONDON, England—Representatives of the cause of woman suffrage, from all quarters of the globe, held a great mass meeting in the Kingsway Hall recently. The object of this gathering was to ratify and strengthen that bond of union which had been woven years before, when women fought so valiantly to gain their political freedom.

Accompanying the English speakers on the platform were women from South Africa, India, Japan, Iceland and France. In each instance these visitors sounded the keynote of their appeal to the generosity of English women, asking that they who had already gained the vote would give their sisters in other lands a helping hand along the road which they themselves were treading.

The spirit of the meeting was one of glorious triumph, full of sincere gratitude, and inspired with the hope for the eventual extension of the measured freedom already gained, to that of the absolute and complete emancipation of women in every country in the world. Both the eastern and western hemispheres, the "colored" as well as the white races, were adequately represented in the audience and on the platform.

Consecrated Comradeship

The atmosphere of consecrated comradeship which pervaded the gathering indicated that the hope expressed in Mrs. Chapman Catt's message, delivered at the last woman suffrage congress in Budapest, was indeed being fulfilled. That message was a solemn appeal to women to remember that, however far they might have gained their own freedom, no individual woman in the world was really free whilst there yet remained one anywhere who was being oppressed, exploited, or degraded.

In opening the meeting, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence asked her audience to look back to 1913, and to mark the progress of the movement from that time. When the Budapest congress was held, women were enfranchised in less than five countries, not one of which could be considered a leading nation. Since then, however, sixteen different countries, including Great Britain, Russia, and Germany had granted the vote to women, and almost at any moment, the chairman said, the welcome news might come that from one end of the United States of America to the other, women had gained their political freedom.

Continuing, the chairman commented on the fact that, recently, Jeanne d'Arc had been receiving widespread recognition and appreciation, whereas, five hundred years ago, she was burned at the stake. Similarly, she said, veil after veil of misunderstanding and error, fraught of material points of view, were being drawn away within the woman's movement, and the spirit was burning its way through. It was well to remember, the speaker said, that the movement was spirit impelled, and spirit guided. In a letter she had just received from Sir Harry Johnston, he referred to women as the court of appeal from every kind of tyranny, and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence added, unless women had stood as a barrier against sex, class and race domination, their movement would have failed.

The Irreconcilable Reconciled

Mrs. Suzanne Grinberg, one of the earliest women to be enrolled at the Parisian bar, where she now holds a distinguished position, declared, in English, that she was proud to be the guest of the British Government. Later, however, her ardor and the importance of her message outweighed her foreign speech, and she continued freely in French.

Wearing her picturesque native dress, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the Indian poetess, addressed the meeting. In a remarkably able and well-delivered speech, Mrs. Naidu held her audience from the first to the last. Mrs. Naidu referred to the poet, who had said that East was East, and West was West, but she remarked, it had taken that filigree creature, woman, to reconcile the irreconcilable. The speaker stated that none of the invasions of the past had taken away that treasure of India, its ideal of womanhood, which was inviolable and prophetic, and that Indian women would be the torch-bearers and not the lowliest in the pilgrimage for women's freedom in the future. Mrs. Naidu claimed, as essential, the in-



"Caravans pass into the wide gray-white stretches of the desert"

MESOPOTAMIA, THE PICTURESQUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

No land in the world is so melancholy but it has a certain beauty of its own; can we, through seeking, find it. But perhaps the beauty lies deep down in our own hearts.

Consider, then, the dour land of Mesopotamia, the grimness of whose deserts is more than compensated by the piquancy of its oases. It is a sunny afternoon in early spring and the emerald green banks of the creek are covered with English wild flowers such as purple vetch, scarlet pimpernel and blue speedwell. The azure sky, mottled with cloud puffs, is reflected in the limpid water, where float the heart-shaped leaves of frog-bit, and pale water buttercups. There is a sudden commotion beneath the surface which sets the snaky ribbons and branching threads of the under-world waving, and behold, a tortoise rises like a djinn from the mud, peers cautiously from side to side, wagging his head sagely, and crawls up the bank to bask in the sunshine. Brilliant dragon-flies flit restlessly to and fro, skimming over the water. A prismatic kingfisher flames across the field of view to perch on a willow spray, which rocks up and down while he looks deeply into the water, ere he strikes. In the palm grove are a few butterflies, and a small ferret-eyed, long-nosed, bushy-tailed creature is stealing along under the shadow of the mud wall. It is a mongoose.

Reclining by the water, in the shade of a mulberry tree, we drink in the peacefulness of the scene. And now, winding through the grove from the village hard by, a procession of black cloaked women approaches, each with a tall copper vessel on her shoulder. Bare-footed, they move in silence, nor do they notice us. Arrived at the creek, they set down their vessels and, squatting, start to gossip. Most of them are Arab. A few, with faces as black as their own cloaks, Somali. Presently they begin filling their vessels with water and washing clothes, wading knee deep in the creek. All is still and placid as it has been for over 3000 years. We are

peering into the past as a scene from the Old Testament—Rachel herself must have drawn water thus from the well; doubtless she was just such a woman as one of these. And now they are preparing to retire. The black cloaked figures wend their way back whence they came in single file. A gust of laughter floats back to us on the breeze. They are happy. Evening comes on, the shadows lengthen, and the now deserted palm grove is bathed in a warm radiance; the diamond patterned stems of the palms loom up indistinctly through a golden mist, stabbed by vivid shafts of sunlight. The sun, bulging and crimson, drops down more quickly, and in the waning light, flocks of tired birds fly home to roost. At dusk the jackals slink out of their coverts and howl dismally.

No Twilight

There is no twilight. Once the glowing orb of the sun has disappeared over the tip of the desert night comes down like a curtain. But for hours afterwards it is as though the west were caught in a noose of light, so brilliant is the fan of rays which shoot up from below the horizon. Just beyond the peaceful date palm grove the caravans pass into the wide gray-white stretches of the desert. But there is enchantment in the desert, too. By day the horizon is uplifted, and floating in mid air we see the trees and fortified houses of Zubayr, 10 miles distant. In the mirage our camp is distorted to look like a fleet of boats, with white sails set; a clump of date palms resembles a forest-clad island in a tropic sea; houses resemble cliffs and rocks, and camels of grotesque appearance stalk swiftly through the air. But where the desert is higher and the flood waters cannot reach it, brilliant flowers grow in the spring. It is wonderful to see these

IMPORTANT ADDITION TO ATLANTIC LINERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

EDINBURGH, Scotland—The twin screw liner Tyrrhenia, built by Messrs. William Beardmore & Co. of Dalmuir, for the Atlantic passenger trade of the Cunard Company, was launched recently on the River Clyde. Lady Beardmore performed the ceremony of naming the vessel, which was carried through according to program, even though the liner did not leave the ways on being launched. Lady Beardmore was afterward presented with a silver rose bowl, in commemoration of the event, by the Cunard Steamship Company. The Tyrrhenia will make an important addition to the Cunard Atlantic fleet. She is practically a sister ship of the Cameronia, built at the same yard for the Anchor Line, and is 370 feet over all, with a gross measurement of 17,000 tons, and a deadweight carrying capacity of 11,000 tons. The machinery will be of the geared turbine type of 13,500 shaft horse power, and giving a speed of 17 knots at sea. Accommodation will be provided for 265 first-class, 275 second-class, and 1150 third-class passengers. After the now accepted type of liner, she has a cruiser stern and straight stem, and will be fitted with one funnel and two pole masts.

The Next Morning

Early next morning, after a heavy dew, the air is deliciously cool; a caressing breeze invites us to ride out into the desert. Ten miles out are the ruins of a famous city, and thither we turn our horses' heads. After a glorious scamper over the firm mud, the wind whistling in our ears, we reach the spot. A shattered tower, so heavy with age that it leans far over, yet faltering thus, falls not; a gray courtyard, empty and forlorn, over which a solitary silver-green tamarisk casts its grateful shade; and on every side endless mounds of earth. Nothing more. No ivy clings to these weather-beaten walls; no plants find refuge in the crevices of the crumbling bricks; only the light dust storms, dancing in and out fantastically, weave figures about this last sentinel of a once great city, and the curish jackals whine amongst the mounds. Babylon is fallen, is fallen! Such is all that remains of ancient Basrah. When the vagabond Euphrates changed its course, washing against the very foundations of the city, it was abandoned, and a new Basrah built, beyond reach of the highest flood. That is the Basrah of today. The leaning tower is the minaret of the great Friday mosque built by Ali, friend of the Prophet; nothing beside remains. And as we stand amidst the ruins, gazing across the desert to the dun-colored walls and minarets of Zubayr city (Zubayr was a famous warrior of Islam and a friend of the Prophet), the wonderful history of the Arab conquest of Mesopotamia seems to unroll before us.

But now it is stoking up; our ponies hang their heads. Tall "dust devils" rise out of the ground like geni in the Arabian Nights, and hovering for a moment, swoop with giant strides across the desert. So we turn our horses, and leaving the earthen mounds with their secrets behind, head for camp, our date palm grove, and the Old Testament scene by the placid creek.

SAND OPERATIONS SUSPENDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—Notice has been served on the American sand companies operating in the vicinity of Pelee Island, Essex County, Ontario, that they must stop their sand-sucking operations until they receive further permission from the government. During the last session of the Ontario Legislature, a measure was passed prohibiting such operations without special permits being first received from the government. The companies were under some misapprehension as to the time when the new law came into effect. The act read that it became effective immediately, instead of in the usual 60 days. The companies were sent word to stop immediately. Applications must now be made forthwith to the government to continue operations, and it will be interesting to note the attitude the authorities will show to the applicants. It was declared at the time the enactment was passed that valuable land was slipping into the lake as a result of the "sand-sucking" operations.

CANADA MAY LICENSE ITS PAPER EXPORT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—A committee of the Cabinet has received an offer from J. R. Booth to guarantee the delivery of half of the amount of news-print paper now in dispute between the Canadian daily newspapers and news-print manufacturers. This amounts to about 2750 tons a year. The Canadian Daily Newspapers Association recommended that the government should pass legislation licensing the export of paper and thus insure that Canadian publishers receive the needed supplies of paper before any is permitted to be sent out of the country.

Now that the supply of half the news-print in dispute has been guaranteed by J. R. Booth, it may not be necessary for the government to pass legislation, which would affect all the Canadian news-print mills. It is also felt that the matter now lies between the government and the Fort Frances Pulp and Paper Company, and that it is now up to this company to make good.

NILE COMMISSION BEGINS SITTINGS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt—The Nile Projects Commission appointed to investigate and report on the means by which the Ministry of Public Works proposed to extend cultivation in

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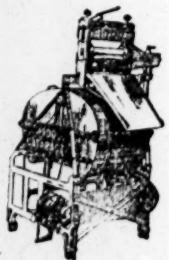
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EXPERTS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT

Tele 1488, 1489, 1491, 1492, 1493, 1494, 1495, 1496, 1497, 1498, 1499, 1500, 1501, 1502, 1503, 1504, 1505, 1506, 1507, 1508, 1509, 1510, 1511, 1512, 1513, 1514, 1515, 1516, 1517, 1518, 1519, 1520, 1521, 1522, 1523, 1524, 1525, 1526, 1527, 1528, 1529, 1530, 1531, 1532, 1533, 1534, 1535, 1536, 1537, 1538, 1539, 1540, 1541, 1542, 1543, 1544, 1545, 1546, 1547, 1548, 1549, 1550, 1551, 1552, 1553, 1554, 1555, 1556, 1557, 1558, 1559, 1560, 1561, 1562, 1563, 1564, 1565, 1566, 1567, 1568, 1569, 1570, 1571, 1572, 1573, 1574, 1575, 1576, 1577, 1578, 1579, 1580, 1581, 1582, 1583, 1584, 1585, 1586, 1587, 1588, 1589, 1590, 1591, 1592, 1593, 1594, 1595, 1596, 1597, 1598, 1599, 1600, 1601, 1602, 1603, 1604, 1605, 1606, 1607, 1608, 1609, 1610, 1611, 1612, 1613, 1614, 1615, 1616, 1617, 1618, 1619, 1620, 1621, 1622, 1623, 1624, 1625, 1626, 1627, 1628, 1629, 1630, 1631, 1632, 1633, 1634, 1635, 1636, 1637, 1638, 1639, 1640, 1641, 1642, 1643, 1644, 1645, 1646, 1647, 1648, 1649, 1650, 1651, 1652, 1653, 1654, 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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

The Stars and Stripes

Elizabeth and Roger were helping their mother take spring clothing from a trunk in the attic. "Here is my bathing suit. Well, I won't need that for some time, yet," said the boy. "And my white middie suit and my lace dress," said his sister. "I'd forgotten that I had that middie. Mother, what's tied up in this tissue paper?" "Open it, dear, and see," answered Mrs. Porter. Elizabeth carefully unwrapped the bundle and found inside a square of red and white silk carefully folded. "Oh, it's the flag," exclaimed Roger. "We had better keep it out. It's near Flag Day." "Lay it carefully on the big table and open it, children," proposed their mother. A careful examination showed that the flag was in perfect condition, and so Mrs. Porter again turned to the trunk. The children, however, remained near the flag, talking about it. "Wonder how Betsy Ross felt when she finished the first flag and hoisted it? I bet she was proud. Don't you think so, Sis?" queried Roger. "Oh, yes, she must have been the proudest woman in America. I wonder if they didn't have lots of trouble picking out a design good enough for our country. Do you suppose all the people liked the plan of using stripes or do you think people would have liked something different? The stripes going up and down instead of around, for instance," rambled on Betty, her head tilted on one side as she tried to imagine the stripes in that position. "I don't know. Ask mother," answered her brother.

"Mother, why did they make the stripes going lengthwise instead of up and down. And why didn't they use some other design? And weren't there ever any other flags here before Betsy Ross made the first star-spangled banner? Didn't the Pilgrims have a flag?" began Elizabeth. "Just a minute, daughter, one question at a time. So you children are interested in flags, are you? Wait until I close this trunk and then we'll go down to the library and I'll try and answer some of your questions."

A few minutes later, Mrs. Porter, seated in a big chair with a boy and girl perched on either arm, began. "Now, Elizabeth, I will answer your last question first. No, that wasn't the first flag flown in America. Probably the very first flag in North America was carried by John Cabot. It was the early English flag and was the red cross of St. George on a white ground. But by the time of the Pilgrims, that flag had changed. The English flag of that time was like that little one in that cluster of allies' flags in the bronze stand on daddy's desk. Bring it to me, please, Roger." The boy obeyed and his mother continued. "When England and Scotland were united under one king, the white cross of St. Andrew was added. That cross is the one that runs from corner to corner. The white ground was changed to dark blue. This flag is called the Union Jack, and was the flag of our country in the days before the Revolution. This is the flag that George Washington learned to love and respect when he was a little boy like you, Roger, and that he fought for against the French."

"My, that's queer," said Roger. "I never thought of that before."

"It isn't so queer after all, though," said his mother. "He was a little British boy, just as you are a little American boy."

"But he wasn't born in England and I was born here," objected the lad.

"Very true, but suppose you had been born in Hawaii or Porto Rico. Wouldn't you still be an American boy?"

"Yes, Mother," he slowly replied.

"And George Washington's Virginia was much more like England than America is like Hawaii or Porto Rico," continued Mrs. Porter. "And speaking of Hawaii, it is interesting to know about the Hawaiian flag, which is made of eight red, white and blue stripes with Union Jack in the corner. Some of our state flags, too, retain the crosses. Alabama, Florida, and Mississippi each carry the cross of St. Andrew in their flags."

"Now, tell us something interesting about the stripes, please, Mother," said Elizabeth.

"The stripes have an interesting history. Betsy Ross was not the first person who used 13 red and white stripes. A flag of that kind had sailed the sea on ships for over 100 years before her time."

"I never knew that," exclaimed both children together.

"Well, I will tell you about it. But first I want to ask you some questions to see how much history you remember. Roger, can you tell me why Vasco de Gama and the other Portuguese navigators went on voyages of exploration?"

"To find a water route to the Spice Islands or to the East Indies, Mother."

"Yes, Elizabeth, why didn't they go by land?"

"Why the Turks captured Constantinople in 1453 and so merchants from western Europe could not go to trade in the East by the old routes. I'm not likely to forget that."

"Did they ever find the water route?"

"Oh, yes, Mother, by the beginning of the sixteenth century."

"Then you youngsters have paid close attention to your history teacher. If you know those stories, you will clearly understand about the purpose of the East India companies. Now, that a water route to the East had been found, the different countries formed trading companies. In those days the King or Queen gave licenses or charters to mercantile companies. These charters permitted them to trade in certain zones that were carefully marked out. About 1600, Queen Elizabeth gave one to a body of London merchants, which allowed them to trade with the East Indies and so this

company came to be called the 'British East India Company.' It speedily grew rich and in a few years their great clumsy merchantmen went plowing their way along the African coast, around the Cape and up through the Indian Ocean to their destination. "Now comes the interesting part."

Isn't so hard to see the connection. After all, it isn't queer, when we all speak English, and our laws are the same as the English laws, aren't they, Mother?"

"Yes, Roger. Now run and play, because I have many things to do before lunch."

Woods in June

I once knew a country boy who used to keep his family well informed of the progress of the season by the various wild flowers he used to bring home from his rambles over the meadows. After a few seasons' ob-

through pine woods matted colonies of these dainty flowers may be found quite filling the June air with their soft perfume. In the northern New England and Canadian woods they may even last through July, and now and then a belated colony is found blooming in September.

some one called him "Phantom." But when I got on his back and began to play, what a surprise! He was faster than any other pony on the ground and turned quicker and played splendidly all through the game. So directly the game was over I rode quickly back to the mess, and, after a little

The First Day of Our Camping Trip

It's funny to wake up and not know where you are. That's what happened my very first morning in camp. The bed felt a bit hard—harder than the one in dormitory No. 5 at school—and I was trying to punch the pillow into shape, when all of a sudden I remembered, and woke up completely.

I was camping in Canada, and school and the other fellows were a thousand miles or so away on the other side of the Atlantic. Who cared if the bed was hard? Considering I was rolled up in a blanket and only pine needles between me and mother earth, I'd slept like a top.

Peter and the Captain—who are really my aunt and uncle—were not astir, so I slipped out quietly and followed the path down to the lake. There was a curly white mist hanging over the water, and mist came steaming up here and there from the trees on the opposite shore. Everything was still. There wasn't a bird or an animal to be seen, so I thought I'd sample the water—it's never too early to swim!

By the time I got back to camp the Captain was up and had started the fire. I was told to get the bacon, and just as I opened the pack strap two jolly field mice jumped out. They had gone in a trice, but when we took the provisions out to see how much damage they had done, we found they had left their family of four behind them. The little chaps had soft gray fur and big heads—I suppose their bodies will grow to match them one day. They weren't a bit afraid and when we put them down they just played around and ate any crumbs they could find. They hadn't been in our bag very long, for the only thing they had done was to bite through one little cotton bag and eat up half a prune.

If we'd been staying in that camp longer I'd have tried to tame them, but there was no time to be idle that morning, for we had planned to spend a whole week on Lake McDougall and it was a day and a half's journey to get there.

The minute we'd finished breakfast we broke camp. Peter and the Captain took down the tent, rolled it up and put it into its bag; then they rolled the blankets and put them into their bag—it was rather a tight fit. I washed the breakfast things and stowed them away. When everything was packed the three of us went single file down the path to the lake, each with a good-sized pack on his back. We dumped them down by the canoe and went back for another load each. The Captain and I then put the canoe in the water and loaded up, while Peter took a last look round and made sure the fire was out.

The whole business took up exactly half an hour, and at 7:30 (daylight-saving time) we were saying good-by to Lake Victoria.

In the woods there are practically no roads. Wherever you go your canoe has to take you. We are traveling up the Opeongo River and every half-dozen miles or so it widens out into a lake. Sometimes it is only a little lake, and then it is easy enough to cross that and find the way on to the river, but when you come to a big lake stretching out in all directions and with ever so many bays, and islands, then the fun begins. We all guess where the inlet is. The inlet is the place where the river flows into the lake, and that's what we have to find if we are to go on up the river. The Captain is usually right. He says, "I think it is this way," and makes you paddle on and on, when you can't see any sign of an opening at all, till suddenly you round a point and there you see the river where you didn't think there was room for it at all.

You may find a trail leading up to some deserted lumber camp or to some little lake back in the woods, but there aren't very many. Then, whenever you come to rapids there is always a trail through the woods running from one end of the rapids to the other. It's called a "portage," because you "portage" all your stuff over it, and your canoe, too, if the rapids are too swift to navigate.

We had a grand time at Featherstone Rapids. I suppose they are called Featherstone because the stones and rocks are all feathered with white spray as the water rushes by them. The river bed is full of great big rocks and the water has to get past them as best it can. It comes at a great rate, just tearing along wherever it can find a way. It foams and bubbles over the little rocks and pours down the clear spaces, and splashes up against the big rocks as much as to say, "One day I'll wear you away and get along without all this fuss." It makes so much noise you can hardly hear yourself speak.

There was too much current to pole the canoe up stream, so the Captain said he would wade and pull the canoe up. Of course, I said I'd help him, so we both got into our bathing suits and started. The Captain went first and chose the way, towing the canoe behind him and I held on to the stern and lifted the canoe off any rocks it happened to get stuck on. It was very slippery; once I fell into a deep pool and got wet all over, but that did not matter a bit.

Bit by bit we got the canoe up, pulling and pushing and carefully choosing our way. Peter was waiting for us at the end of the portage and as a reward she found us some chocolate and then we all went on as merrily as sandboys.

Heaps of other things happened that day, but we're just off to explore McCarthy's Creek, so I can't write any more now.



"When I was a farmer's boy, I used to keep my master's horses"

The Farmer's Boy

When I was a farmer, a Farmer's Boy, I used to keep my master's horses. With a gee-wo here, and a gee-wo there.

Here a gee, and there a gee, And everywhere a gee-wo.

When I was a farmer, a Farmer's Boy, I used to keep my master's cows. With a moo-moo here, and a moo-moo there.

Here a moo, and there a moo, And everywhere a moo-moo.

When I was a farmer, a Farmer's Boy, I used to keep my master's chickens. With a cluck-cluck here, and a cluck-cluck there.

Here a cluck, and there a cluck, And everywhere a cluck-cluck!

When I was a farmer, a Farmer's Boy, I used to keep my master's dogs. With a bow-wow here, and a bow-wow there.

Here a bow, and there a bow, And everywhere a bow-wow!

When I was a farmer, a Farmer's Boy, I used to keep my master's ducks. With a quack-quack here, and a quack-quack there.

Here a quack, and there a quack, And everywhere a quack-quack!

When I was a farmer, a Farmer's Boy, I used to keep my master's turkeys. With a gobble-gobble here, and a gobble-gobble there.

Here a gobble, and there a gobble, And everywhere a gobble-gobble!

When I was a farmer, a Farmer's Boy, I used to keep my master's lambs. With a baa-baa here, and a baa-baa there.

Here a baa, and there a baa, And everywhere a baa-baa!

When I was a farmer, a Farmer's Boy, I used to keep my master's pigs. With a grunt-grunt here, and a grunt-grunt there.

Here a grunt, and there a grunt, And everywhere a grunt-grunt!

Old Rhyme.

Grain Elevators

In the broad prairies where the great wheat fields are, there are places where you can look in all directions and see nearly a dozen tall buildings which rise higher than the largest trees, or steeples. These buildings are called elevators and to them the farmers bring their grain to be stored before it is shipped away to all parts of the world. The more and richer wheat fields there are the more elevators you will find, so that the farmers will not have to haul their grain so far after threshing.

The Long, Dim Ships Are Sailing Down

The long, dim ships are sailing down, Along the evening tide. They sail between the evening mists That flow from every side. The long, dim ships are sailing down.

I think they sail to far Cathay. Beyond the evening sea. I think they go to seek the port Where they would like to be. I think they sail to far Cathay.

Mother's Surprise

"Mildred, are you awake?" said Janet, early one bright June morning. Mildred sat up in bed, rubbed her eyes, and looked at Janet with surprise as she saw her busily dressing. "What are you getting up so early for? Why, it is only five o'clock," exclaimed Mildred, as she consulted her watch. "I know it is, but you know mother said yesterday the blackberries were ripe, and she wanted some for preserves. Let's surprise her by getting some before breakfast." If there was one thing that Mildred liked to do it was to surprise mother, so she said: "All right, let's do it. I'll be ready in a few minutes."

A short while after, the two sisters tiptoed down the stairs and out into the fresh, dewy morning. Carlo, the dog, wagged his tail and seemed to say that he was ready for any adventure, and trotted off down the road ahead of them. Mildred and Janet thought the birds must be having a musical for they sat on almost every tree and sang, and sang.

Soon they came to the blackberry bushes beside the stream. The bushes were loaded with the ripe fruit, and the two little girls ate some of the very biggest ones before they began to fill their bucket. They had brought along a milk pail, and the bottom was soon covered with the ripe, juicy blackberries. They finished one bush together, and then they went on to the next. The sun began to come up bright and warm behind the trees, but Mildred and Janet kept right on. Their hands were stained crimson with the juice of the berries, but still they picked. At last Janet exclaimed: "The bucket is full! It must be most breakfast time, too. Let's go home." With the big bucket between them, they waded up the hill with Carlo trotting along beside them.

Mother met them at the door, and when she saw the big bucket of berries, the smile and hug she gave them both was reward enough for any trouble they had had. "Daddy," said mother, "look what these industrious little girls have been doing up so early." "Well," said Dad, with a twinkle in his eyes, "I think such a good job as that by two thoughtful little daughters entitles them to a good breakfast, and mother has it ready for you," and laughingly putting an arm about Janet and Mildred, he led them into the dining room.

The Polo Pony

He was just a dear dinky little pony, and this is how he came to be my very own.

It was in India, where I had at the time five lovely ponies for playing polo, but they had had a hard season of play, and although they enjoy the game, they sometimes get too much of it. It was so on the day that Phantom came to me. I could not miss a game and yet I had no pony to play on when I suddenly thought of a funny little thing that our native messman made use of to carry his things from the market. So I went and asked him to lend it to me for the afternoon.

When I came to put the saddle on him I really laughed. He was so very funny looking. He was only four years old and had never been shod. He was a yellowish-white color all over, mane and tail and all, and he had two white eyes! That was why

bargaining became the possessor of the little chap.

Then began his training. But he did not want very much. He had such a light mouth and was so intelligent that very soon the slightest touch on his neck was enough to tell him which way to turn. After a few games he began to follow the ball himself, and when he saw it fly past him he would turn at once.

One day, when we were playing a very important match, we got to a point where each side had got four goals, but I had kept Phantom for the last 20 minutes and knew that he would win the game for us if any pony could. But the other side kept the ball very close to our goal and it seemed impossible to get it clear away. I could not help feeling that Phantom was waiting his chance. He seemed to be less lively than usual. Then suddenly the ball came out to my side. I took it and away we went, not too fast at first, and I could feel my dear little companion just easing up every time I took a stroke. We had soon distanced all the players, and we still had the ball. All except one. By galloping straight back to his own goal whilst Phantom and I had to go nearly round the edge of the ground, he had got in front of us. Then I made a mistake. Hitting the ball just too hard, it went right up to my opponent who was riding hard in the same direction. He raised his stick for a back-hander. Then Phantom just laid himself out for all he was worth, and turning over so slightly, brought himself at full gallop just exactly at the place where I could reach the ball on his near side. We were close to the opponent's goal and our sticks came down at almost the same moment, but at that instant Phantom seemed to give a last extra lift and the ball was through the goal.

And didn't he get a lot of petting after that! He won many races too, for there was no pony so fast and clever with his feet as he was. He could jump, too, and seldom made a mistake; and in all he did, he seemed to enjoy himself.

The Wind

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Wind, like a traveler, Where do you go?

Far to the southland, North mid the snow. High in sky pastures, Low on the foam, Everywhere roaming Find I my home.

Wind, high above me, What do you see?

All of the great earth. All things that be: Landscape and people, Forest and town. Trails that climb upward, Streams that run down.

Wind, aye in motion, What do you do?

Ne'er am I idle All the day through— Helping the sailor, Turning the mill, Bringing fresh showers Earth's needs to fill.

Restless, traveling on, Everywhere I go; When my tasks are done, Then in fun I blow!

SOME FUNCTIONS OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS

League Has Helped to Execute Peace Treaty and to Erect Permanent Institutions as Basis For Future International Life

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—In view of the recent meeting of the Council of the League of Nations in its fifth session, at Rome, and of the approaching conference of the Supreme Council of the Allies at Spa, it may be of interest to reconsider some of the functions of the former body, especially in regard to the prevailing demand that the time has arrived when the Supreme Council of the Allies could well cease its activities and allow the League of Nations Council to take its place.

The League of Nations has been in existence several months. From its inception it has been preoccupied with grave problems, the legacy of five years of a world war. In accordance with procedure laid down in the covenant for the investigation of all technical problems, the council of the League decided to secure the assistance of experts of all nationalities.

Conditions in Poland
Among all the problems confronting the League, the most pressing undoubtedly was the condition existing in Poland. In its third session on March 13 the council adopted a resolution which was designed to protect both Poland and Europe, and it invited the London conference, whose meeting was fixed for April, to make an urgent investigation of the whole question, and to submit plans for concerted action of the various governments.

The International Health Conference met on April 24, the Polish Government being represented at this meeting. Under the chairmanship of Lord Astor, various delegates attended from France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, the United States of America and the International Red Cross. This conference prepared the report on the Polish conditions, which had been asked for by the Council of the League of Nations, and a number of resolutions were submitted for the Council's consideration, aiming at some international joint action which would remedy the prevailing conditions.

Freedom of Transport
In the endeavor to secure the economic life of the new states, the Council of the League of Nations also took up the matter of the freedom of communication and transport. The peace treaties have made striking changes in the map of Europe, and in doing this they have also changed the old European economic system. In order to fulfill the duties entrusted to it, the Council of the League called in the help of experts, and visited the commission, which was already assembled to study this problem, to report on the establishment of a permanent organization, which, within the League, would deal with it.

Another question of extreme importance which has been taken up by the Council of the League of Nations has been that of the problem of armaments. This task has been grappled with for the first time, at the recent session of the Council in Rome. It will be remembered that the Covenant enjoins the members of the League to exchange "full and frank information as to their scale of armaments, their military, naval and air programs, and the condition of such of their industries as are adaptable to warlike purposes." The Covenant also deals with the action which the Council might take with a view to the reduction of national armaments.

Not a Super-State
It is important to bear in mind that the League of Nations is not a super-state, exercising jurisdiction over all other states regardless of their desires and aspirations, but an association of free nations which have voluntarily agreed to limit their individual freedom of action on certain points, so as to cooperate for the common good. The idea of such limitation of action is not in any way new since in practice it forms the basis of all international treaties. A firm foundation has been laid down in the Covenant as set forth in the Treaty of Peace with Germany, but the framers have purposely avoided establishing too strict rules as to its duties and activities, so as to provide for future necessary amendments.

The main organs of the League of Nations are: (a) The Assembly, which is composed of not more than three representatives of each member-state; (b) The Council, which is composed of one representative for each of the five great powers, and for each of the four

other powers, to be selected by the Assembly. In general, the decisions of the Assembly or Council must be unanimous, but certain important matters are decided by a bare majority, or a two-thirds majority of one or other body.

Peace Safeguarded

The Council formulates plans for the reduction of armaments compatible with international safety and the enforcement of international obligations, but member-states are not bound to act upon them. Any war or threat of war is recognized to be the concern of the whole League, which must take steps to safeguard peace. All disputes between members of the League must be submitted either to arbitration or to inquiry by the Council. Any dispute not submitted to arbitration must be referred to the Council. If the latter cannot effect a settlement it may make recommendations.

In the event of the latter being unanimously agreed upon—except by the parties to the dispute (who cannot vote)—no member can go to war with another member who carries out the recommendations. If the report is not unanimously accepted the members may go to war, but not until three months after the decision has been given. If a member-state goes to war contrary to the obligations under the Covenant, it is deemed to have committed an act of war against all the other members of the League, which are therefore bound to break off all economic and financial relations with the Covenant-breaking state.

Mandates to Powers

All treaties and international agreements made are to be registered with the secretariat of the League, which will publish them as soon as possible. Any treaty not so registered will not be held to be binding. Treaties which become inapplicable or a source of danger to peace will, from time to time, be the subject of consideration by the assembly, and all agreements considered to be inconsistent with the Covenant may be granted by the League to great powers over territories and states whose inhabitants are not in a position to look after themselves, until such time as they are able to stand alone. These mandates will be of different characters according to the special condition of the territories involved, the council determining the character of the mandate in each particular case.

The practical achievements of the League up to the present time are of two kinds, namely, it has collaborated in the execution of the Peace Treaty, and in the erection of permanent institutions designed to establish a basis for international life in the future. Among the first may be mentioned the Saar Governing Commission which was appointed by the League to administer the territory. Among the duties of the second kind are the permanent International Court of Justice, the International Health Organization, and the International Transit Organization. Among other special subjects which the League has handled are the sending of a commission to inquire into the general conditions of Russia, and the question of the health conditions of Poland. The Supreme Council has shown a tendency to hand over to the League for consideration certain very important and difficult problems, such as the Armenian question and the question of minorities in Turkey.

Not a Field For Rivalry

It should be borne in mind that the League of Nations is not a field for rivalry among the different nations, but a means of promoting international cooperation. Whereas under the old system of individual diplomacy a nation which desired to achieve any particular object could do so either by force, actual or threatened, if it were the stronger power, or try to obtain it as a favor if it were the weaker power, or by agreement, sometimes at the expense of third parties, the underlying policy of the League of Nations is that each state should be enabled to present its claims as a right, and not ask for their satisfaction as a favor.

The Peace Conference has reduced the number of great powers, the three fallen powers being the three militarist monarchies which were the most hostile to peaceful order, and it has created several states of medium strength, strong enough to form a barrier against the old aggressive empires, but not strong enough to pursue an aggressive policy themselves. This distribution of force facilitates the entry of the various states into the League of Nations whose nucleus is formed by the three great liberal powers of Europe—Great Britain, France and Italy—all of whom are anxious to avoid war.

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ITALY DISSATISFIED WITH INDEMNITIES

Mr. Luzzatti Protests Against Assignment of Only 20 Per Cent of German War Indemnity to Italy and Small Allies

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—Seldom in recent times has there been such unanimity among Italians as on the subject of the disparity of treatment, to which they have been subjected by their allies in regard to the distribution of the German war indemnity. The cry was started by no less authoritative a person than Mr. Luzzatti, Italy's leading financial authority, who has many times been Minister of the Treasury. Writing in the leading Italian journal, the "Corriere della Sera" of Milan, the favorite organ of the business classes, he protested against the proposed assignment of 80 per cent of the German war indemnity to Great Britain and France together, and of only 20 per cent to Italy, Belgium, Serbia and Rumania collectively.

His arguments, which did not state the case quite justly toward Great Britain, gained force from the universal indignation aroused in the Italian press by the absence of Italy from the preliminary negotiations on this question between the British and French premiers at Hythe. It is felt it would have been more tactful, especially in dealing with people so extremely susceptible as the Italians, to have invited their representative to take part in that conference. But now that the Spa Conference has been postponed, the Italian Government has had time to express its views through Count Sforza, the Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, who has been on a special mission to London.

Italians Late Comers

What these views may be gathered from Mr. Luzzatti's pronouncement because, although no longer a member of the government, he was till lately in the Cabinet, and knows exactly the financial situation of Italy. His argument is that Italy's expenditure on, and sufferings from, the war were proportionately greater than those of Great Britain and France, and her benefits accruing from it much less than theirs. Now this argument, although familiar to Italians, is not accepted abroad as an axiomatic truth. It is pointed out in England, that, in the first place, the Italians cannot have the same claim to the German indemnity as the British and the French, because they did not enter into the European war till nearly 10 months after those two nations, and even then did not declare war against Germany for 15 months more.

It is now generally acknowledged in Italy that it was an error of policy on the part of Mr. Salandra and Baron Sonnino not to have declared war simultaneously against both Austria-Hungary and Germany. As a matter of fact, German soldiers fought against the Italians long before the actual declaration of hostilities, and meanwhile the Italian cause lost sympathy in Great Britain with many who regarded, rightly or wrongly, the campaign against Austria as a sideshow and that against Germany as the principal action of the war. In any case, it was inevitable that this argument, that for over two years from the time that Great Britain and France were fighting against Germany, Italy was not at war with her, was sure to be raised, whenever the distribution of the German indemnity was under discussion. The parable of the laborers in the vineyard was not likely to be applied by the accountants of London and Paris at Hythe, as those of Rome would have desired.

The Colonial Compensations

Mr. Luzzatti and his followers further insist that Great Britain has already received such a large benefit from the acquisition of Mesopotamia and the German colonies in Africa, that she can well dispense with her share of the German war indemnity in favor of Italy. But they do not mention that in consideration of her colonial acquisitions at the expense of Germany Great Britain has already, in virtue of Article 13 of the secret treaty of London, handed over to Italy Jubaland and the valuable port of Kisumayu, which formerly belonged to



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British East Africa. Nor do they mention the economic gains of Italy, such as the coal mine at Herakleia, in the former Asiatic provinces of Turkey. Besides, public opinion in Great Britain is by no means unanimous on the subject of Mesopotamia. That "blessed word" may not prove to be a blessing to the mandatory of the country between the Tigris and the Euphrates. It will cost much to develop and much to defend, and the Italians have had sufficient colonial experience in Libya, Eritrea, Italian Somaliland and now in Albania, to know that transmarine possessions are by no means always a profitable concern, but rather, as Mr. Luzzatti once said, "a luxury" for all but a very rich country, which can afford to spend freely upon them. Mr. Luzzatti declares that Great Britain emerges from the war with "her territory intact," whereas the Italian Province of Friuli was occupied and ravaged by the enemy. But the ravages committed in Friuli were far less than those perpetrated in France, Belgium and probably in Serbia. Mr. Luzzatti, however, alludes to the heavy pecuniary sacrifices made by the Italians, whose national debt, still growing (whereas those of the United States and Great Britain are rapidly diminishing), amounts today to 94,500,000,000 lire, as against 13,500,000,000 on August 1, 1914.

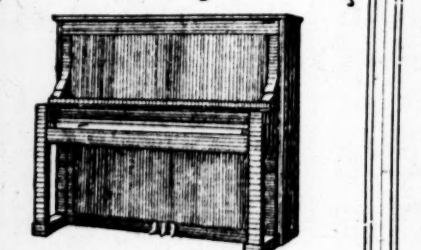
He emphasizes the facts that the Italians, alone of the Allies, have had to adopt the heroic measure of a tax upon all capital above the comparatively small sum of 50,000 lire; that the capitalized cost of the Italian war pensions is 29,000,000,000 lire; that the Italian material losses, due to the war, are 28,000,000,000 more; and that the Italian losses in men amount to 650,000 and 580,000 invalided or disabled. These figures are all a striking testimony to Italy's active part in the war.

Difficulties of a Political Partnership

The real difficulty of this question, it is felt, is to make one partner see the other partner's point of view. Mr. Luzzatti says that Great Britain's annual income more or less represents Italy's capital. Consequently, the Italians naturally consider that they should be treated proportionately to their resources. It always happens in the affairs of daily life, that when one partner puts far less capital than the others into a business, he expects them to spend far more than himself. Great Britain and the United States are similarly regarded by the less affluent members of the Coalition against the Central Empires. Besides, Italy has a very real grievance, which affects her probably more than any other ally, viz., the very unfavorable condition of the exchange, especially on the dollar, the pound and the franc. This renders it difficult for her to purchase from abroad, at ruinous prices, those very raw materials which she needs for her own industries.

At the same time, Mr. Luzzatti omits to mention that, even after the heavy taxation to which he alludes, there is a great amount of money being spent in Italy upon useless luxuries. The number of motors belonging to private persons, and the large sums spent upon jewels and clothes, are matters of comment in Rome. Italy, like other countries, has her "new rich," the so-called "pescicani" who have made money out of the war. She is not by any means a poor country, although nature has denied her the great gift of coal. Mr. Nitti, an able economist as well as a statesman, believes that she will recover more rapidly than most other countries. Meanwhile, it is in the general interest that she should be treated generously, not in any huckstering spirit of the counter, but in a statesmanlike manner. And she is most likely to obtain fair consideration at Spa, if she advances her claims with a full recognition of what others have one and suffered in the common cause. On their side, the Allies have on several occasions shown in their handling of Italian questions that lack of tact and that disregard of form which are so peculiarly hurtful to courteous and punctilious southern nations. And no one wishes to drive the Italian allies into the German orbit.

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"BATTLE" OF THE LONDON CHURCHES

It Is Proposed by Several Societies to Take Joint Action In Opposing Their Demolition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—That considerable opposition would arise against the proposed demolition of 19 churches in the city of London was only to be expected, as previously indicated in the columns of The Christian Science Monitor. What might be termed the "Battle of the City Churches" has now begun. At a full meeting of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings held recently it was decided to invite members of the committees of other bodies in London which might be interested in the matter, to confer with the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings with regard to joint action being taken against the proposed demolition.

The recommendations of the Bishop of London's commission were fully discussed at this meeting, and it was agreed that the society should not give public expression to its policy until the complete report was published. It was unanimously agreed, however, that if these monuments are to be saved, the church could not be expected to bear the whole of the loss involved, and that all possible steps should be taken to make the public aware of its national responsibility in the matter.

Corporation Protests

Strong opposition was also voiced at a recent meeting of the Corporation of the City of London, when a resolution was passed protesting against "such wholesale destruction of city landmarks," and calling upon the proper authority to withhold its sanction to the proposal. The view of the council of the Royal Institute of British Architects was read at this meeting, which stated that "except in cases of urgent public need no single church in the city should be sacrificed. It seems probable that in asking for many, the commission hopes the ultimately a few of these churches may be given up, but the whole idea of the destruction of old, historic churches in the interests of new one is wrong, and should be strenuously resisted."

As it has already been pointed out the Bishop of London's commission was only an advisory one, it having no power in itself to carry out its recommendations. Before these could be carried out the Bishop of London himself would have to agree to the proposals, and not only the Bishop, but also the parishioners of the various parishes concerned would seem to have a voice in the matter. It is believed that if these latter resolutely opposed the proposal, an act of Parliament would have to be passed before the commission's recommendation could be carried into effect.

A Dangerous Precedent

Sir Reginald Blomfield, R. A., presiding at a recent gathering of the London Society, referring to the City Churches, said he considered the proposal was a dangerous precedent. He believed that if it was once admitted that a great corporate body like the Church of England was entitled to part with its property to meet the need of the present generation, there was no logical reason why this process should not ultimately be ex-

tended to St. Paul's Cathedral and Westminster Abbey.

Sir Reginald pointed out that these churches had won the admiration and affection of educated people for generations, as being masterpieces of their kind. Yet, he said, it had not been thought necessary to call on the opinion of any artist, for no artist or historian of architecture had been consulted in the matter.

A great deal of the opposition has come from a considerably wider area than that of the city itself. The discussion which is based upon the statistics of the resident city population is not considered a very strong one, or one that will carry much weight. Viewed from that standpoint it is pointed out that the St. Paul's Cathedral alone would be almost adequate for the ordinary needs of city worship.

The recommendations of the commission are generally regarded as a mistake. History, tradition, and the associations of great men, have been bound up in these edifices to such an extent, that they have become precious, even to the present generation. Many of these threatened churches are prized as some of London's greatest treasures. It would also seem to be a useful reminder that "man does not live by bread alone," if these edifices were permitted to be retained, in this great trading center, the hub of the commercial universe.

HAWAII NOT AFFECTED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—Gov. Charles J. McCarthy has received a letter from the Department of the Interior enclosing an opinion by a department solicitor which holds that the resolution approved by President Wilson in February, providing that discharged soldiers, sailors and marines have the preference right of homestead entry, does not apply to the Territory of Hawaii. This matter was taken up some time ago by the local posts of the American Legion, members being of the opinion that the resolution included Hawaii, although Governor McCarthy contended that it did not.

GENERAL SMUTS WANTS AN END TO ALL WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony.—In unveiling the tablet erected by members of the South African branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association in the lobby of the House of Assembly recently, General Smuts said how impossible it was, under conditions of modern warfare, to separate civilian from soldier. War was now as severe, if not more severe, upon the civilian population as upon those engaged in it. The whole lesson of the losses suffered, he went on to say, lay in the fact that war is no longer a matter of countries directly engaged in it, for neutrals have suffered just as deeply as the belligerents themselves. He said: "There must be an end of all war. It cannot be isolated either in respect of its methods or extent and scope of its operations. Unless we are to have an awful calamity to humanity, we must bend all our efforts to rule out war as a method of settling differences. If the loss of these lives and of thousands and thousands of others helps to bring home to us the realization of this fact, they will not have been given in vain."

LEBANON AS HOME OF NATIONAL LIBERTY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria.—The High Commissioner of Syria received in special audience Boutros Bey Karam, who had come from Zarta to offer him the musket of Joseph Karam.

General Gouraud accepted with pleasure this historic weapon, and expressed to the donor his thanks for this token of sympathy, given by a family from one of the provinces of the Lebanon, which was always one of the homes of national liberty.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

TILDEN VICTOR
IN TITLE MATCH

Defeats Patterson in Challenge Round of the Singles Championship—Other United States and French Players Successful

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office: WIMBLEDON, England (Saturday)—Four final contests for the world's tennis championships brought the fortnight's tournament to a close here Saturday. Each match brought into opposition players from different countries. France shared in three successes while the United States players captured both the men's singles and doubles, in marked contrast with the United Kingdom, which failed to secure one title.

W. T. Tilden 2d defeated G. L. Patterson 4 sets to one, 2-6, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4, in the singles; C. S. Garland Jr. and R. N. Williams 2d defeated Lieut.-Col. A. R. F. Kingscott and J. C. Parke, 4-6, 6-4, 7-5, 6-2, in the doubles. Miss Suzanne Lenglen and Miss Elizabeth Ryan defeated Mrs. Lambert Chambers and Mrs. S. R. Larcombe, 6-4, 6-0, in the ladies' doubles; and Patterson and Miss Lenglen defeated Randolph Lycett and Miss Ryan, 7-5, 6-3, in the mixed doubles.

In the first game Tilden, as usual, gave his opponent an opportunity to get clear away at the commencement and lost four games outright. Afterwards he gradually mastered Patterson in a 65 minutes' battle, which was devoid of thrills but distinguished by every stroke known in tennis. Tilden brought his strong service into operation, showing himself master in this phase of the game, with long strides across the court he checkmated Patterson's cross-drives and exploited the Australian's backward weakness. Patterson never found adequate defense against Tilden's cut strokes of service, though like the American he played with scrupulous care, aiming rather at accuracy than at speed. Tilden, on an average, won Patterson's service game twice in each set.

In their match Miss Lenglen and Miss Ryan retained the ladies' doubles title against Mrs. Chambers and Mrs. Larcombe, 6-4, 6-0. The English pair stuck to the base line and, though driving well, their tactics failed against Miss Ryan who played on the net and Miss Lenglen who played everywhere.

In the doubles game Williams was the strongest player in the quartet, though after the first set, which the English Davis cup pair won—both Williams and Garland were more than equal to everything demanded of them. The feature of the match was that in the fourth set six games were won against service.

HORNSBY FIRST
100-HIT BATSMAN

CHICAGO, Illinois—Rogers Hornsby, the St. Louis star, made his one-hundredth hit of the season in Wednesday's game against Cincinnati, and is the first player in the National League to touch this mark the current season. Hornsby slipped slightly in his batting, but continues to hold a comfortable lead among the regulars who have participated in 35 or more games, according to averages which include games of Wednesday. He is topping the hitters with an average of .380, made in 65 games in which he has been at bat 263 times. Hornsby's total base mark of 157 is the highest in the league and includes 19 doubles, 19 triples and 6 homers. In addition to this record he is sharing run-scoring honors with Max Flack of Chicago; each has registered 45 times.

F. C. Williams, the Philadelphia outfielder, drove out another homer which gave him eight, and David Robertson of Chicago, who, with Hornsby, was last week sharing honors as runner-up to Williams, also hit a home run, breaking the tie with the St. Louis man and placing himself one behind the leader.

The catchers and pitchers seem unable to stop M. G. Carey, the fleet-footed Pittsburgher, on the base paths. He is showing the way with 25 steals thus far.

Other leading batters in this circuit are: E. Smith, New York, 34; Nicholson, Pittsburgh, 33; Robertson, Chicago, 32; Daubert, Cincinnati, 22; Williams, Philadelphia, 22; Cruise, Boston, 22; Roush, Cincinnati, 21; Kelly, New York, 21; Myers, Brooklyn, 21; Black, Chicago, 21.

The batting of G. H. Ruth, the home run king of the New York club, continues to be the chief topic in the American League. He hit a pair of homers in the double-header with Philadelphia last Wednesday, which made his total 24—only five behind the world's record which he made last year. In addition to his home runs Ruth is steadily climbing to the top among the batters of the league who have participated in 35 or more games, with an average of .374, 20 points behind Tris Speaker of Cleveland and Joseph Jackson of Chicago, who are sharing the honor of runners-up to George Sisler, the St. Louis star, who leads at .413. Speaker and Jackson are hitting .394.

Ruth, besides his batting prowess, is cut for other honors. He has tied Manager Speaker of Cleveland in number of runs scored, each having registered 63 times.

E. S. Rice of Washington stole five bases in the past week and is far out in front among the base runners with 39 to his credit. His nearest

MAGDALEN WINS
GRAND CHALLENGE

Leander Club Is Defeated in the Final Race for the Cup, While Magdalen College, Oxford, Also Wins Other Trophies

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office: LONDON, England (Saturday)—Overseas competitors were successful in carrying off several British athletic championships at Stamford Bridge Saturday, Great Britain being weak in field events. South Africa was unsuccessfully represented, but United States athletes from Princeton University took four and French athletes three titles; moreover, G. A. Trowbridge '20 of Princeton equaled the record time set up in the British championships for the 120-yard hurdles in 1900 by A. C. Kraendelin. Saturday's meeting was noteworthy for the defeat of both W. A. and A. G. Hill, who shared four titles in the track events between them, and of G. Butler, Cambridge University, holder of the quarter-mile title. B. G. D. Rudd of Oxford University and H. F. V. Edwards, Polytechnic, carried, gained striking successes and captured two titles each. The summary:

100-Yard Dash—Won by H. F. V. Edwards, Polytechnic; W. A. Hill, second; J. Oosterlaak, South Africa, third. Time—15.8.

220-Yard Dash—Won by H. F. V. Edwards, Polytechnic; R. E. Brown, United States, second; W. A. Hill, third. Time—21.8.

440-Yard Dash—Won by B. G. D. Rudd, Oxford; G. M. Butler, Cambridge, second; C. Griffiths, third. Time—49.5.

Half-Mile Run—Won by B. G. D. Rudd, Oxford; A. G. Hill, second; E. D. Mountain, Cambridge, third. Time—1m. 55.8.

One-Mile Run—Won by B. G. D. Rudd, Oxford; A. G. Hill, second; E. D. Mountain, Cambridge, third. Time—2m. 10.4.

Two-Mile Run—Won by B. G. D. Rudd, Oxford; A. G. Hill, second; E. D. Mountain, Cambridge, third. Time—4m. 23.8.

Four-Mile Run—Won by B. G. D. Rudd, Oxford; A. G. Hill, second; E. D. Mountain, Cambridge, third. Time—8m. 10.4.

Eight-Mile Run—Won by B. G. D. Rudd, Oxford; A. G. Hill, second; E. D. Mountain, Cambridge, third. Time—16m. 10.4.

Twelve-Mile Run—Won by B. G. D. Rudd, Oxford; A. G. Hill, second; E. D. Mountain, Cambridge, third. Time—24m. 10.4.

Twenty-Mile Run—Won by B. G. D. Rudd, Oxford; A. G. Hill, second; E. D. Mountain, Cambridge, third. Time—40m. 10.4.

Twenty-Four-Mile Run—Won by B. G. D. Rudd, Oxford; A. G. Hill, second; E. D. Mountain, Cambridge, third. Time—48m. 10.4.

Thirty-Mile Run—Won by B. G. D. Rudd, Oxford; A. G. Hill, second; E. D. Mountain, Cambridge, third. Time—60m. 10.4.

Thirty-Six-Mile Run—Won by B. G. D. Rudd, Oxford; A. G. Hill, second; E. D. Mountain, Cambridge, third. Time—64m. 10.4.

Forty-Mile Run—Won by B. G. D. Rudd, Oxford; A. G. Hill, second; E. D. Mountain, Cambridge, third. Time—80m. 10.4.

Forty-Four-Mile Run—Won by B. G. D. Rudd, Oxford; A. G. Hill, second; E. D. Mountain, Cambridge, third. Time—88m. 10.4.

Forty-Eight-Mile Run—Won by B. G. D. Rudd, Oxford; A. G. Hill, second; E. D. Mountain, Cambridge, third. Time—96m. 10.4.

Fifty-Mile Run—Won by B. G. D. Rudd, Oxford; A. G. Hill, second; E. D. Mountain, Cambridge, third. Time—100m. 10.4.

Fifty-Four-Mile Run—Won by B. G. D. Rudd, Oxford; A. G. Hill, second; E. D. Mountain, Cambridge, third. Time—108m. 10.4.

Fifty-Eight-Mile Run—Won by B. G. D. Rudd, Oxford; A. G. Hill, second; E. D. Mountain, Cambridge, third. Time—116m. 10.4.

Sixty-Mile Run—Won by B. G. D. Rudd, Oxford; A. G. Hill, second; E. D. Mountain, Cambridge, third. Time—120m. 10.4.

Sixty-Four-Mile Run—Won by B. G. D. Rudd, Oxford; A. G. Hill, second; E. D. Mountain, Cambridge, third. Time—128m. 10.4.

Sixty-Eight-Mile Run—Won by B. G. D. Rudd, Oxford; A. G. Hill, second; E. D. Mountain, Cambridge, third. Time—136m. 10.4.

Seventy-Mile Run—Won by B. G. D. Rudd, Oxford; A. G. Hill, second; E. D. Mountain, Cambridge, third. Time—140m. 10.4.

Seventy-Four-Mile Run—Won by B. G. D. Rudd, Oxford; A. G. Hill, second; E. D. Mountain, Cambridge, third. Time—148m. 10.4.

Seventy-Eight-Mile Run—Won by B. G. D. Rudd, Oxford; A. G. Hill, second; E. D. Mountain, Cambridge, third. Time—156m. 10.4.

Eighty-Mile Run—Won by B. G. D. Rudd, Oxford; A. G. Hill, second; E. D. Mountain, Cambridge, third. Time—160m. 10.4.

Eighty-Four-Mile Run—Won by B. G. D. Rudd, Oxford; A. G. Hill, second; E. D. Mountain, Cambridge, third. Time—168m. 10.4.

Eighty-Eight-Mile Run—Won by B. G. D. Rudd, Oxford; A. G. Hill, second; E. D. Mountain, Cambridge, third. Time—176m. 10.4.

Ninety-Mile Run—Won by B. G. D. Rudd, Oxford; A. G. Hill, second; E. D. Mountain, Cambridge, third. Time—180m. 10.4.

Ninety-Four-Mile Run—Won by B. G. D. Rudd, Oxford; A. G. Hill, second; E. D. Mountain, Cambridge, third. Time—188m. 10.4.

Ninety-Eight-Mile Run—Won by B. G. D. Rudd, Oxford; A. G. Hill, second; E. D. Mountain, Cambridge, third. Time—196m. 10.4.

Hundred-Mile Run—Won by B. G. D. Rudd, Oxford; A. G. Hill, second; E. D. Mountain, Cambridge, third. Time—200m. 10.4.

Hundred-Four-Mile Run—Won by B. G. D. Rudd, Oxford; A. G. Hill, second; E. D. Mountain, Cambridge, third. Time—208m. 10.4.

Hundred-Eight-Mile Run—Won by B. G. D. Rudd, Oxford; A. G. Hill, second; E. D. Mountain, Cambridge, third. Time—216m. 10.4.

Hundred-Two-Mile Run—Won by B. G. D. Rudd, Oxford; A. G. Hill, second; E. D. Mountain, Cambridge, third. Time—224m. 10.4.

Hundred-Six-Mile Run—Won by B. G. D. Rudd, Oxford; A. G. Hill, second; E. D. Mountain, Cambridge, third. Time—232m. 10.4.

Hundred-Ten-Mile Run—Won by B. G. D. Rudd, Oxford; A. G. Hill, second; E. D. Mountain, Cambridge, third. Time—240m. 10.4.

Hundred-Fourteen-Mile Run—Won by B. G. D. Rudd, Oxford; A. G. Hill, second; E. D. Mountain, Cambridge, third. Time—248m. 10.4.

Hundred-Eighteen-Mile Run—Won by B. G. D. Rudd, Oxford; A. G. Hill, second; E. D. Mountain, Cambridge, third. Time—256m. 10.4.

Hundred-Twenty-Mile Run—Won by B. G. D. Rudd, Oxford; A. G. Hill, second; E. D. Mountain, Cambridge, third. Time—264m. 10.4.

Hundred-Twenty-Four-Mile Run—Won by B. G. D. Rudd, Oxford; A. G. Hill, second; E. D. Mountain, Cambridge, third. Time—272m. 10.4.

Hundred-Twenty-Eight-Mile Run—Won by B. G. D. Rudd, Oxford; A. G. Hill, second; E. D. Mountain, Cambridge, third. Time—280m. 10.4.

Hundred-Thirty-Mile Run—Won by B. G. D. Rudd, Oxford; A. G. Hill, second; E. D. Mountain, Cambridge, third. Time—288m. 10.4.

Hundred-Thirty-Four-Mile Run—Won by B. G. D. Rudd, Oxford; A. G. Hill, second; E. D. Mountain, Cambridge, third. Time—296m. 10.4.

Hundred-Thirty-Eight-Mile Run—Won by B. G. D. Rudd, Oxford; A. G. Hill, second; E. D. Mountain, Cambridge, third. Time—304m. 10.4.

Hundred-Forty-Mile Run—Won by B. G. D. Rudd, Oxford; A. G. Hill, second; E. D. Mountain, Cambridge, third. Time—312m. 10.4.

Hundred-Forty-Four-Mile Run—Won by B. G. D. Rudd, Oxford; A. G. Hill, second; E. D. Mountain, Cambridge, third. Time—320m. 10.4.

Hundred-Forty-Eight-Mile Run—Won by B. G. D. Rudd, Oxford; A. G. Hill, second; E. D. Mountain, Cambridge, third. Time—328m. 10.4.

Hundred-Fifty-Mile Run—Won by B. G. D. Rudd, Oxford; A. G. Hill, second; E. D. Mountain, Cambridge, third. Time—336m. 10.4.

Hundred-Fifty-Four-Mile Run—Won by B. G. D. Rudd, Oxford; A. G. Hill, second; E. D. Mountain, Cambridge, third. Time—344m. 10.4.

Hundred-Fifty-Eight-Mile Run—Won by B. G. D. Rudd, Oxford; A. G. Hill, second; E. D. Mountain, Cambridge, third. Time—352m. 10.4.

Hundred-Sixty-Mile Run—Won by B. G. D. Rudd, Oxford; A. G. Hill, second; E. D. Mountain, Cambridge, third. Time—360m. 10.4.

Hundred-Sixty-Four-Mile Run—Won by B. G. D. Rudd, Oxford; A. G. Hill, second; E. D. Mountain, Cambridge, third. Time—368m. 10.4.

Hundred-Sixty-Eight-Mile Run—Won by B. G. D. Rudd, Oxford; A. G. Hill, second; E. D. Mountain, Cambridge, third. Time—376m. 10.4.

Hundred-Seventy-Mile Run—Won by B. G. D. Rudd, Oxford; A. G. Hill, second; E. D. Mountain, Cambridge, third. Time—384m. 10.4.

Hundred-Seventy-Four-Mile Run—Won by B. G. D. Rudd, Oxford; A. G. Hill, second; E. D. Mountain, Cambridge, third. Time—392m. 10.4.

Hundred-Seventy-Eight-Mile Run—Won by B. G. D. Rudd, Oxford; A. G. Hill, second; E. D. Mountain, Cambridge, third. Time—400m. 10.4.

Hundred-Eighty-Mile Run—Won by B. G. D. Rudd, Oxford; A. G. Hill, second; E. D. Mountain, Cambridge, third. Time—408m. 10.4.

Hundred-Eighty-Four-Mile Run—Won by B. G. D. Rudd, Oxford; A. G. Hill, second; E. D. Mountain, Cambridge, third. Time—416m. 10.4.

Hundred-Eighty-Eight-Mile Run—Won by B. G. D. Rudd, Oxford; A. G. Hill, second; E. D. Mountain, Cambridge, third. Time—424m. 10.4.

Hundred-Ninety-Mile Run—Won by B. G. D. Rudd, Oxford; A. G. Hill, second; E. D. Mountain, Cambridge, third. Time—432m. 10.4.

Hundred-Ninety-Four-Mile Run—Won by B. G. D. Rudd, Oxford; A. G. Hill, second; E. D. Mountain, Cambridge, third. Time—440m. 10.4.

Hundred-Ninety-Eight-Mile Run—Won by B. G. D. Rudd, Oxford; A. G. Hill, second; E. D. Mountain, Cambridge, third. Time—448m. 10.4.

MAGDALEN WINS
GRAND CHALLENGE

Leander Club Is Defeated in the Final Race for the Cup, While Magdalen College, Oxford, Also Wins Other Trophies

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office: HENLEY, England (Saturday)—The Royal Henley Regatta concluded Saturday with 10 races. Magdalen College, Oxford, which had three successes, defeated Leander Club in the final for the Grand Challenge Cup. Magdalen, as expected, were not unduly pressed and won by two lengths in 7m. 24s.

Later the Magdalen four-oared crew defeated the Thames Rowing Club in 8m. 3s., for the Steward's Cup. Thames led at the start, but steered badly and Magdalen, who were well together, went ahead and won by five lengths.

The Magdalen pair—G. O. Nickalls and R. S. C. Lucas—defeated S. I. Fairbairn and Bruce Logan in the Goblets for pair oars.

J. Beresford Jr. beat D. H. L. Gollan in the Diamonds. The Thames Club beat Caius College for the Thames Cup by one length in 7m. 43s. after the local race.

Christ Church College captured the Ladies' Plate against the efforts of Merton College, winning by a length and a half in 7m. 30s. Merton beat King's College, London, by three lengths in the Visitors' Cup, taking 8m. 28s., and Thames Rowing Club won the Wyford Cup against Vesta by two and one-half lengths in 8m. 10s.

AMERICANS DO WELL AT OXFORD

Several Have Made the Athletic Teams at That Famous English University This Year

Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor: OXFORD, England—The presence of two Americans on the Oxford varsity tennis six calls attention to the creditable showing which has been made this year by Americans in the sports at this famous English university. In all, six Americans have become members of varsity athletic teams, one of them establishing an Oxford swimming record, and one has represented the university against Cambridge in chess.

Two rowed on college eights, one played on his college rugby team which won the university cup, several have represented their colleges in tennis and others have made the second teams. To estimate their work in its true perspective it should be mentioned that of the 5000 men in Oxford only 125 are Americans, most of them Rhodes Scholars, and that most of the English sports are new to them.

It is in sports with which they are familiar that Americans at Oxford have made the best showing. In tennis, among the best Oxford players are two Americans, A. B. Graven of Oriel College, Rhodes Scholar from Connecticut, Graven while a student in the University of California won the Pacific coast intercollegiate tennis championship. His tennis rating in the United States is eighteenth and in California, fifth. As he entered Oxford in January, this is his first tennis season in England, but he has had little difficulty in obtaining a leading place in the six. In the doubles recently played between the university and All-England club, Graven helped to win the only match won by Oxford, and that against E. A. Beamish and A. R. F. Kingscott, considered the best pair of the opposition. Hopkins, who played tennis for Yale, represented Oxford last year against Cambridge. Both Hopkins and Graven played for Oxford against Cambridge this summer. It is interesting to note that only one of the Oxford six was an Englishman. Apart from the two Americans there were two South Africans and one Australian on the team.

In swimming, the open championship cups for the 50 and 100-yard dashes were taken this year at Oxford by J. M. Saunders, Magdalen College, Rhodes Scholar from Washington. He set a new Oxford record in the 50-yard dash by doing it in 24.3-5s. Saunders may represent either America or Oxford in swimming in the Olympic games this summer. This is his first year at Oxford. He was formerly captain of the University of Washington swimming team and was individual point winner in the inter-division swimming contests held in 1918 in Lakewood, Texas.

The Oxford Dark Blue was won in the track meet with Cambridge this year by two Americans, H. S. White, Brasenose College, who comes from Indiana, and G. A. Feather, Wadham College, Rhodes Scholar from New Mexico. White won the running high jump with a leap of 5ft. 9in. 2 3/4 in. a short of the Oxford record. He is graduate of Bowdoin College and is one of the 34 Americans at Oxford who are not Rhodes Scholars. Feather, of the University of New Mexico, won the hammer throw, heaving the weight 100ft. 11in. The Oxford record is 152ft. 9in.

Fencing is a sport in which an American might not be expected to lead, but at Oxford the captain of the team is G. R. Crimmins of Harvard, who is a member of the Brasenose College. In the contest this spring with Cambridge, which Oxford won, Crimmins lost but one of the three matches with the foils in which he participated.

In the order of Oxford sports, rowing easily holds first place in importance.

MISS ESCH WINS
WESTERN SINGLES

Cleveland Woman Defeats Miss Mildred Rask, Her Partner in the Doubles Competition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office: CINCINNATI, Ohio—Miss Roberta Esch of Cleveland, Ohio, won the western championship in women's singles Saturday at the tournament being played on the courts of the Cincinnati Tennis Club, under the auspices of the Southern Ohio Tennis Association. She defeated Miss Mildred Rask, also of Cleveland, 8-6, 4-6, 6-3.

The greater part of the last set was played in a driving rain, a condition which caused the completion of the championship round in men's singles, between R. A. Holden of Cincinnati and W. T. Hayes of Chicago, to be postponed until this morning. The match was interrupted at the end of the first set, which Hayes won, 6-0. Holden displayed little of that form which marked his victory over Ralph Burdick of Chicago on the previous day. In his match with Burdick, however, he played his strongest game when compelled to overcome a big lead by his opponent. Today the semifinals in men's doubles will be played, the matches being: Burdick and Hayes of Chicago vs. Holden and W. Hopple of Cincinnati, and H. Bartel and C. Carren of Cleveland vs. J. Weber and L. Williams of Chicago. The summary:

WESTERN CHAMPIONSHIP TENNIS TOURNAMENT WOMEN'S SINGLES Semi-Final Round Miss Roberta Esch, Cleveland, defeated Miss L. Hofer, Cincinnati, 6-3, 8-6. Miss Mildred Rask, Cleveland, defeated Mrs. J. C. Egan, Cincinnati, 6-4, 6-3. Final Round Miss Roberta Esch, Cleveland, defeated Miss Mildred Rask, Cleveland, 8-6, 4-6, 6-3.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES Third Round Mrs. E. Lunkin and Mrs. T. Emerson, Cincinnati, defeated Miss L. Hofer and Miss H. Holmes, Cincinnati, 6-4, 7-5. Miss Roberta Esch and Miss Mildred Rask, Cleveland, defeated Mrs. R. Dodd and Mrs. W. Gray, Cincinnati, 6-2, 6-2.

Final Round Mrs. R. Dodd and Mrs. W. Gray, Cincinnati, defeated C. Gard and W. Hopple, Cincinnati, 6-1, 6-0, 6-0. H. Bartel and C. Carren, Cleveland, defeated L. Woodruff and C. Wright, Cincinnati, 9-7, 6-4, 6-0.

J. Weber and L. Williams, Chicago, defeated P. Kunkel and R. Kunkel, Cincinnati, by default.

FINE WORK IN COAST TRIALS

PASADENA, California—A number of splendid performances were recorded in the United States Olympic tryouts held here recently. C. W. Paddock of the University of Southern California, inter-lake sprint champion, won both the 100 and 220-yard dashes in fast time. He took the 100-yard dash in 9.4-5s. and the 220-yard dash in 21.2-5s. Close behind him in both events was M. N. Kirksey, the Leland Stanford Junior University sprinter who is now representing the Olympic Club of San Francisco.

J. W. Merchant of the University of California was another double winner by taking first in the running broad jump with a leap of 22ft. 10in., and first in the hammer throw with a performance of 168ft. 8in. The summary:

220-Yard Dash—Won by C. W. Paddock, University of Southern California; M. N. Kirksey, Olympic Club, second; Henry Williams, Spokane A. C., third. Time—19.4s.

440-Yard Dash—Won by G. S. Shiller, University of Southern California; C. W. Paddock, University of Southern California, second; M. N. Kirksey, Olympic Club, second; Henry Williams, Spokane A. C., third. Time—1m. 57.5s.

One-Mile Run—Won by A. G. Swan, Multnomah A. C.; A. B. Spratt, University of Southern California, second; F. E. Farmer, Olympic Club, third. Time—4m. 23.5s.

5000-Meter Run—Won by C. F. Hunter, Multnomah A. C.; H. Smith, State College of Washington, second; Arthur Forward, Olympic Club, third. Time—14m. 45s.

10,000-Meter Run—Won by J. Chilli, Olympic Club; C. H. Smith, State College of Washington, second; T. A. Johnson, L. A. C., third. Time—31m. 25s.

120-Yard Hurdles—Won by William Young, University of Redlands; J. K. Murray, Los Angeles A. C., third. Time—21.5s.

440-Yard Hurdles—Won by J. K. Norton, Olympic Club; C. D. Dicks, Pomona College, second; W. B. Wells, Multnomah A. C., third. Time—54.5s.

Running High Jump—Won by H. P. Muller, University of California, 6ft. 2 1/2 in.; Oliver Cory, Chaffey High School, and R. L. Templeton, Olympic Club, tied for second, 6ft. 2 1/2 in.

Running Broad Jump—Won by J. W. Merchant, University of California, 22ft. 10in.; William Young, University of Redlands, second, 22ft. 8in.; H. P. Muller, University of California, third, 22ft. 6in.

Pole Vault—Won by E. J. Jenne, State College of Washington, 12ft. 6in.; C. R. Bergerstrom, Los Angeles A. C., second, 12ft.; Richard Emmons, University of Southern California, third, 11ft. 6in.

16-Pound Shot—Won by G. H. Blinn, Olympic Club, 16ft. 1in.; E. R. Caughy, Olympic Club, second, 41ft. 2in.; R. N. Irving, University of Idaho, third, 41ft. 11in.

16-Pound Hammer Throw—Won by J. W. Merchant, University of California, 168ft. 8in.; J. McEachern, Olympic Club, second, 160ft.; William Linnest, Los Angeles A. C., third, 155ft.

Throwing 56-Pound Weight—Won by James McEachern, Olympic Club, 31ft. 10in.; A. W. Richards, O'Brien A. C., second, 29ft. 2in.; G. H. Blinn, Olympic Club, third, 28ft. 6in.

Discus Throw—Won by W. K. Bartlett, University of Oregon, 143ft. 2in.; A. R. Pope, University of Washington, second, 142ft. 4in.; J. D. Boyle, University of California, third, 139ft. 6in.

Javelin Throw—Won by J. F. Hanner,

MISS ESCH WINS
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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

FRUIT STOCK IN STRONG POSITION

Policy Adopted of Investing Earnings in Adding to Property and Steamships Has Proved Highly Successful

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Selling at around 200 the stock of the United Fruit Company shows a yield on the investment of 6 per cent. In these times of high investment return this yield on Fruit is relatively low as a good many industrial issues are returning 8 per cent or better. The market trend of United Fruit, however, has always reflected the conservative policy of the management in putting earnings back of the property, thus increasing the earning power.

Most of the earnings put back into the property have gone into the tropics although a very large part has been invested in steamships and in domestic and European property. Since 1901, the United Fruit Company has built up its tropical property from just over \$14,000,000 to over \$70,000,000 at the close of 1919, representing an increase of 400 per cent.

Railways Enhance in Value

This expansion of about \$56,000,000

in represented by an increase of over

\$12,000,000 in the value of lands, but

the largest enhancement has been in

the railways, which now have a value

of over \$16,000,000, compared with

about \$1,000,000 in 1901. In the earlier

year the company had only about 90

miles of road whereas today there is a

real railroad system comprising 958

miles owned and 189 miles operated,

making a total of 1147 miles of line in

the system. In addition there are 412

miles of tramways, making an aggregate

of 1559 miles. What this system means

will be illustrated when it is stated

that the Boston & Maine Railroad

operates less than 2300 miles of first

track.

Progress of 10 Years

In the 20 years the United Fruit

Company has put about \$9,500,000 into

cultivation, bringing the total value up

to \$11,426,000, while the sugar mills

now have a value of \$1,600,000, com-

pared with \$800,000 in 1901. Houses

and buildings now have a value of

\$6,500,000, compared with \$723,000 in

the earlier year. The telephone system

is valued at \$346,000. What makes

the present value of the charge-offs have

been exceedingly liberal so that the

actual money returned to the property

has been much larger than the figures

portray. For instance, the 1,381,070

acres of land are now carried at a

value of less than \$15 an acre whereas

in 1901 the book value of 248,127 acres

was over \$32 an acre for the lands

owned. The 400 per cent increase in

the tropical property is here shown in

detail:

	1919	1901
Lands	\$20,537,684	\$8,129,462
Houses and buildings	6,555,239	732,773
Cultivations	11,426,998	2,019,538
Live stock	1,802,846	411,174
Tools and machinery	1,174,821	133,343
Railways	16,028,944	1,042,991
Tramways	415,844	85,669
Telephones	346,629	85,669
Wharves, lighters, etc.	682,073	320,567
Ships (stores)	2,745,701	466,759
Materials on hand	3,578,238	466,759
Sugar mills	4,610,999	804,611
Total	\$70,233,807	\$14,137,921

European Property

The company's balance sheet as of

1901 showed no domestic or European

property or ships. At the present

time the tonnage account shows a

value of nearly \$13,000,000, with the

ships carried at something over \$70 a

ton; and the domestic and European

property is given a value of over

\$8,000,000. If these items are added

to the property account the total

value is over \$91,000,000, representing

an increased value of over 530 per

cent.

RESUSCITATION OF BOSTON WOOL TRADE

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Boston

wool trade seems to be recovering

from the low ebb of two months. The

leading wool dealers have developed a

feeling of optimism, which has in-

creased considerably in the last few

days.

Sales are again being made here and

there. Not in any large quantities, but

the fact that some wool can be sold,

and that the inquiries for wool are

growing is enough to cheer the trade.

When good low grade wool like the

South American 5s can be bought at

30 cents clean, or 9 cents under at

price of middling cotton, the trade ap-

parently decided that the bottom had

been reached. Good serviceable wool

is today cheaper than shoddy.

Good and average Australian wools

that sold for \$2.20 in March, and for

\$1.90 in May are being sold now for

\$1.75. Fifteen hundred bales of the

British wools have been sold since

Tuesday, most of it going to

mills. Some inquiries are reported for

domestic grease wool, and a few sales

are being made at prices about 20 per

cent off the general market for the last

three months.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, New York—Exchange

steady. Sterling 60-day bills 3.90, com-

mercial 60-day bills 3.89, demand

3.94, cables 3.95. France demand

8.46, cables 8.4. Belgian francs de-

mand 8.75, cables 8.77. Guilders de-

mand 35.12, cables 35.25. Life demand

6.08, cables 6.10. Marks demand 2.64,

cables 2.65. New York exchange on

Montreal 12 1/2 per cent discount.

MARKET OPINIONS

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: All in all, the outlook is reassuring. Deflation is proceeding along sound lines, due to correct banking methods now being employed. Additions to gold holdings are tending to improve the reserve ratios of the federal banks. In the light of the almost inordinate dullness in the stock market during the month of June—the most inactive of any month since September, 1918, and the smallest June since 1914—it would seem a far cry to sessions of 1,000,000 shares. Yet conditions at the moment preclude just such an occurrence, and it would seem to be sound judgment, therefore, to become prepared.

Richardson, Hill & Co., Boston: Continued stringency in loanable funds on stock exchange collateral, with call rates ruling far above the general investment return on standard securities, has failed to unsettle market prices, which in many cases have shown a hardening tendency on light dealings. There is really nothing mysterious in the powers of resistance which the stock market has of late displayed, as there have been a number of recent developments which are bound to react to the ultimate advantage of general business. Most important of these is the favorable progress of the growing crops. With winter wheat harvesting progressing under satisfactory climatic conditions, spring wheat doing surprisingly well in the major portion of the belt, and corn revealing improvement, one possible source of price unsettlement is eliminated.

Tucker, Bartholomew & Co., Boston: There exists greater confidence that the Federal Reserve Bank now has the situation under control to a point where steady pressure is all that is necessary to bring back more normal conditions. We believe that the mid-year money strain is over and that the outlook is sufficiently encouraging to justify the purchase of stocks for a pronounced upward movement during the next few months.

F. A. Schirmer & Co., Boston: It seems to us that in any long-range view of the stock market, it becomes inevitably a question whether present prices for securities represent a complete discounting of the readjustment which is going on in the commercial world. It is our opinion that the stock market quite generally has discounted the let-down along some lines of business and the depression in others, and we base this belief on the fact that present market prices for some of the stocks representing staple commodities have been more than cut in two. Take, for example, Central Leather at 65, which is about half its high of 1916. Utah Copper and Anaconda are likewise selling at about half the high of that year. We know that copper (the metal) is in a thoroughly liquidated position, and we also know that in leather and wool, current business is at a very low ebb. So in the entire list a like situation may be discovered, with perhaps the exception of the motor industry. Good railroad bonds are selling at the lowest prices in a generation and railroad stocks are certainly low by any sort of comparison, even by prices made during the 1907 panic.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: We fully subscribe to the theory that by the time business has found solid ground, the market will have fully discounted the worst, and be again ready for an upward movement. We also admit that in such a dull market as we have experienced now for several weeks, no large distribution is possible, while accumulation is possible. Ordinarily, a sideways movement of this kind, following a sharp break, is quite apt to be the forerunner of an advance. We find it difficult to believe, however, that we are near enough to a firm foundation in the business world to make it at all certain that it is time to discount, in any broad way, the next upward movement.

Paine, Webber & Co., Boston: Individual stocks show readiness to advance where moderate buying orders appear. In event that a solid import movement of \$75,000,000 to \$100,000,000 materializes during the summer in connection with payment of the Anglo-French loan, the monetary outlook should be considerably improved. The clearing up of the railroad traffic condition will have a powerful and favorable effect on the entire credit situation.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS

CHICAGO, Illinois—John V. Farwell Company's review of the wholesale dry-goods trade says: The record for the month of June shows that the volume of business in wholesale dry goods exceeded that of the corresponding month last year, but the proportion of increase is not as great as previous months of this year. Collections show a very large increase over June, 1919, indicating very free movement of dry goods and ready-to-wear apparel through retail channels during the spring season.

MASSACHUSETTS LIGHTING

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The gas and electric light companies owned by the Massachusetts Lighting Companies report aggregate net sales, excluding inter-company sales, of gas and electricity for May, 1920, \$165,345.10, compared with \$136,680.47 for May, 1919, an increase of \$28,664.63. For the 11 months ended May 26, 1920, the net sales were \$1,880,399.15, compared with \$1,677,076.85 for the corresponding period last year, an increase of \$203,322.30.

QUIET PREVAILS IN WHOLESALE LINES

NEW YORK, New York—Bradstreet's review of trade says:

Weather conditions and holiday feeling have reinforced other causes, making for quiet in wholesale and manufacturing lines, but on the other hand have given a slight fillip to retail buying of summer goods. Wholesale and jobbing trade indeed ranges from only fair to quiet, while retail trade is fully fair.

Manufacture and industry are about as quiet as at the end of the first quarter of 1919, and collections are not better than fair. On the other hand, the crop situation has made further progress the country over and is now apparently on a par with the high promise of about a year ago, but, unlike last year, the agricultural interests are not yet at least facing a deterioration in prospect similar to what was evident at this time a year ago.

ATLANTIC, GULF & WEST INDIES STOCK

NEW YORK, New York—The Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies Company's report should be made public in about two weeks. Slow progress made in adjustments between coastwise lines and the Railroad Administration held back the compilation of earnings for last year.

President A. R. Nicol has stated that the net after taxes may approximate more than \$28 a share on the common stock. Strength in the shares, however, has been based on prospects for big earnings from the Mexican oil subsidiary rather than returns from the steamship end of the business. The Atlantic, Gulf has made good use of its surplus profits in turning them into the development of oil property without having recourse to any new financing.

It is estimated that earnings in the 12 months ended May 31, 1920, may be equal to more than \$37 a share.

IMPROVEMENT IN BALANCE OF TRADE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Improvement in the trade balance with every important geographical division was shown by report for May.

Exports to Europe in May were \$383,000,000, and imports \$92,000,000, leaving a favorable balance of more than \$290,000,000, an increase of \$37,000,000 compared with April. South America's favorable balance was reduced to \$5,000,000, compared with \$29,000,000 in April. Exports last month aggregating \$58,000,000 and imports \$63,000,000. Exports from India were \$76,000,000 and imports \$106,000,000, and this country bought \$138,000,000 from North American countries, selling goods worth \$152,000,000.

AUTOMOBILES AND RAILROAD TRAFFIC

DETROIT, Michigan—Freight cars designed to handle automobiles are being used by railroads throughout the country for all kinds of freight in open violation of rules promulgated by the Car Service Commission to keep cars reasonably within automobile service, said J. S. Marvin, traffic manager of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, on his return from Washington, where he conferred with officials of the American Railroad Association on plans to relieve shipping conditions confronting motor car makers.

A survey of local plants discloses that normal production is prevented solely by inability to secure sufficient materials. Detroit motor car builders are urging steel companies to do everything possible to ship steel contracted for.

CONDITION OF WORLD CROPS FOR 1920

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A dispatch to the Department of Agriculture from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome gives the 1920 production of wheat in India as 375,884,000 bushels, or 134.4 per cent of the 1919 crop and 106.6 per cent of the five-year average. The 1920 production of flaxseed in India is given as 17,320,000 bushels, or 184.3 per cent of the 1919 crop and 94 per cent of the five-year average.

The condition on June 1 of cereal crops was good in England, Wales, Ireland, and Canada, average in Scotland, Italy, and Switzerland, and not very good in Hungary.

SUPERIOR OIL STOCK

NEW YORK, New York—Discrepancy in price between Superior Oil Corporation old stock and trust receipts recently sold, is explained as follows: Receipts are exchangeable at a later date for actual stock which is being issued by the Superior Oil Corporation under its new arrangement by which it acquires a large acreage and production in Kentucky and comes under the management of the Atlantic Refining Company. The regular stock represents the situation as it was prior to the entrance of the Atlantic Refining Company as a dominant factor in the Superior Oil Corporation.

WEEK'S BANK CLEARINGS

NEW YORK, New York—Weekly changes \$5,364,277.41. Weekly balances \$559,368,293.

CURRENCY AND FLOATING DEBT

Much Public Interest is Now Displayed in Weekly Exchequer Returns and Bank Statement—Figures Vital to Community

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

LONDON, England—When British paper currency was freely convertible into gold, only specialists paid much attention to the currency position. The weekly bank return, published on Thursdays in the traditional and obscure form prescribed by the Bank Charter Act, was of interest to the money market; gold movements had their significance from the point of view of foreign exchange, and bank rate affected a wider circle, not only because it is the official minimum rate of discount, but because it is the basis for rates on many different kinds of loans. But in general it may be said that the currency position was not one of the dominant influences on prices, wages, and employment.

All this has changed, and these returns are watched and waited for by many people who have no pretensions to be financiers, but who realize that the figures are invested now with a distinct significance for the whole community.

Three Major Items

In Wednesday morning's newspapers is found the exchequer return for the week ended on the previous Saturday. From this is ascertained how fast the revenue is coming in. At the beginning of the new financial year it is expected not to come in very fast but toward the end of March a rush of revenue is looked for because the British fiscal system is based upon water-tight annual periods, with no balances carried over from one period to the next. In these days, when sales of war stocks are still bringing in large sums at irregular intervals, pleasant surprises occur even in April, when the week's revenue may more than cover the week's expenditure. The government may then be saved from resorting to an overdraft at the bank. The government's overdraft appears under the heading of Ways and Means Advances, and quite recently the public has been allowed to know for the first time how much the government borrows at the bank and how much it has succeeded

FLOATING DEBT—000s OMITTED

	May 1	May 8	May 15	May 22	May 29
Ways and means advances	47,500	31,000	18,000	16,000	23,750
Public departments	291,707	293,787	299,867	194,357	197,867
Total	339,207	324,787	317,867	210,357	221,617
Treasury bills outstanding	1,047,484	1,064,432	1,063,763	1,062,834	1,062,022
Total floating debt	1,286,691	1,289,219	1,282,600	1,273,201	1,283,639

Net War Savings Certificates

May 1 50,000

May 8 100,000

May 15 100,000

May 22 50,000

May 29 1,100,000

Total net sales in May 1,100,000

• Plus, † Minus.

In Friday's newspapers is published

the bank return and the currency

notes return, of which the second is

in these days the more important.

The bank return is looked to mainly

in order to find the proportion of re-

servation to liabilities. But more inter-

esting are the figures which show how

much the outstanding issues of cur-

rency notes are within the limit im-

posed by the Treasury minute of

November 15 last. By that minute,

the fiduciary issue of currency notes

may not exceed £320,000,000 in 1920,

and in all future years the limit is to

be the maximum actually attained in

the preceding year. This policy is so

drastic that it may be difficult for the

Treasury in practice to live up to its

good resolutions, and if the limit were

to be exceeded, nobody quite knows

what would be done.

The total circulation of currency

notes, less the gold reserve of £28,-

500,000 and the amount of Bank of

England notes in the redemption fund,

gives the fiduciary issue.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN

May revenue \$12,744,620

Operating revenue 11,408,552

Operating expenses 395,445

From Jan 1—

Operating revenue 58,977,889

Operating expenses 9,507,943

From Jan 1—

Operating revenue 958,192

Operating expenses 1,077,370

PHILADELPHIA & READING

Operating revenue \$7,294,061

Operating expenses 1,290,742

From

MAURISTS SEEKING POWER ONCE MORE

Spanish Leader's Issue of Manifesto Is Said to Be Effort of Mr. Maura to Get Into Cabinet and Make It Conservative

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—When the Conservative government under Mr. Dato came to power recently, the Maurists felt that they had sustained a serious rebuff, and for a time there was without doubt great and characteristic anger in the Maura camp. Don Antonio Maura, the leader, is a man of great pride and strong feelings, which he rarely makes any attempt to suppress, while in latter days, following the long retirement to which he submitted a few years ago, he has begun again to assume a dictatorial attitude which at times seems impressive. He had, as has been shown in The Christian Science Monitor, practically assumed that charge of the new government following upon the fall of the Alcala Zamora Ministry. He gave to him, and he had arranged with himself and others that it should be a government of conservative concentration as it is called, including elements of the various sections of the Conservative Party, the chief difficulty being how to include the Clericals without giving offense to the Datis, who are strongly incensed at them in view of Mr. La Cierza's strong denunciation in the Cortes of their multifarious interests in the railway and other companies, as the result of which their judgments could not be unbiased.

Mr. Maura prided himself upon the possibility, or probability as he regarded it, of having Mr. Dato, the official Conservative leader, as a Minister under him in this new government. The Datis never made any secret of their firm decision that it was impossible for their leader to accept the chairmanship of Mr. Maura in any conditions. It is quite clear that the prime obstacle of the much discussed and desired Conservative union is the unwillingness of the chiefs of sections to subordinate themselves to each other.

Impressive Manifestos

Mr. Maura has developed a way in recent times of issuing impressive manifestos. After the chagrin of the Datis success in being called to power and forming a government when he himself had thought his prospects secure, he passed away, he issued a statement to the Junta Nacional de Accion Maurista, the chief organization of the party, ostensibly in answer to questions put to him by two prominent men of the party, Mr. Golicochea and Mr. Silio, in which he said that his advice to the party was simple, corresponding to the only policy they could adopt.

He said that during the recent crisis he had issued a statement in which he expressed his conviction that as many political forces of the same kind and feeling as possible should be joined together in the new government, to the end that Spain might be relieved from revolutionary convulsions. He never for a moment thought that the Maurist section would in itself be sufficient for such a government. After referring to the circumstances that the high authorities had differed from the Maurists in regard to the kind of government that Spain needs at the present time, and that the Maurists were now free to act as they pleased, he urged that in his last period of power in the spring of last year his attitude was always conciliatory, and suggesting that the new government had not sufficient capacity to serve Spain at the present time to the extent that she needs, he mildly indicated that they should preserve a high sense of their duty and not exhibit any feeling against it.

A Conservative Cabinet

Although somewhat general and non-committal, the manifesto is taken as a desire to leave the way open to the Conservative union and a further plea on its behalf, considering that it was vitally necessary that at times like these the strength and energies of the Conservative Party as a whole should not be wasted. Critics of the Maurists say that this is just a new move on the part of Don Antonio with the object of getting into the ministry at an early date and converting it into a conservative cabinet after all.

The Datis are little likely to accede to such maneuvers until they have run their ministerial course and the time for considering the constitution of a new government comes, which will probably be in the early autumn, by which time it is declared the Liberals will be ready with a proposal for power. However, an important movement has already been set on foot with the object of preparing the Conservative union and it has caused much discussion. It has been initiated by Mr. La Cierza, who has just gone down into Murcia after a series of the most important political conferences here in Madrid. In the first place he went to Mr. Maura and had a long conference with him, then to Mr. Ortuno, the Minister of Public Works, who has the railway problem in hand, and finally to Mr. Dato.

It is very well known that the subject of discussion on each occasion was the possibility of a Conservative union and how such a project might be furthered, and the visit to Mr. Ortuno was significant in that it is Mr. La Cierza's strong views on the mode in which the railway question ought to be solved, differing as they do from those of the Datis, most strongly that have been considered as one of the chief obstacles to such a union. It has been stated in political circles that Mr. Dato expressed himself as very favorable to the idea of

the union, and some go so far as to suggest that in the autumn the existing government will be modified in constitution and will be supported by both Maurists and Datis. Generally, however, the belief is that the Datis will not take in any partners while they find, as at present, that they can govern alone.

A Transitional Affair

Meanwhile attention is directed to an interview that the Count de Romanones has just given, in which, after according a certain praise to the new government he says that it is just a transitional affair, awaiting the advent of a Liberal government of which Garcia Prieto, otherwise known as the Marques de Albucares, will be Premier. As to Melquiades Alvarez, the Reformista leader, who is a continual difficulty to the Liberals in these days, with the independence that he maintains, the Count said that he would be delighted to find him within the Liberal fold, and that on the other hand if the time for such a thing should come he would be pleased to see a Reformista government presided over by Mr. Alvarez. He spoke of the firm union of the various elements of the Liberal Party, and as to foreign policy upon which he is more wont to express his opinion than most other political leaders, he said that it was absolutely necessary that France and Spain should arrive at a definite agreement such as would be to the advantage of both nations, while finally he gave expression to what he said was his great dream, namely a complete agreement between France, England, Italy, America and Spain. The Datis organ, the "Epoca," discusses these statements of the Count de Romanones with some scorn, and suggests that Conservative concentration will be an insuperable difficulty to aspirations of the Liberal Party.

LAMBETH MEETING AND PROHIBITION

Archbishop Says Conference Will Take Up Temperance Work and Liquor Question

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Presiding recently at a meeting of the Church of England Temperance Society, held in the Caxton Hall, London, the Archbishop of Canterbury said that the great Lambeth conference, which would shortly be held at Lambeth Palace, would not be without great interest for the temperance society. Two hundred and eighty bishops, a much larger number than ever before, would go through the agenda and would trench at frequent points on temperance work and liquor questions in various parts of the world.

The society, the Archbishop remarked, had been more than any other of their agencies, distinguished for the immense personal weight carried by its personnel. They were all working under strain but out of the war they had got some extraordinary object lessons.

Liquor on Submarines
There was the extraordinary object lesson of the United States, which was the more amazing the more they looked into it. They had yet to see the actual outcome, but whatever that might be, it had been a splendid example of determination, self-denial, self-sacrifice, and discipline for the people.

Regarding the newspaper stories about submarines landing liquor at unexpected places on the American coast, in his opinion to make such methods necessary showed how strong the prohibition movement was. In relation to their English policy, he said it was a great thing to note and to observe, that they had now great opportunities of learning. Larger in their view was the restraint imposed by the war. All the prophecies of bad effects on the spirit of the people had vanished entirely.

The Bishop of London, speaking of Lady Astor, said that a stronger, a more honorable, or a braver woman he did not know. The House of Commons had shown a true instinct for a true woman when they had got to know her. When a man or a woman took up the temperance question he or she made extraordinary enemies.

Apathy of Church of England
Having referred to the apathy in the church on the temperance question, the Bishop of London said they were not going in for prohibition. He wanted that quite clearly understood. But America could not have been "wangled" into such a thing, and it was not a thing to be laughed at. All those newspaper paragraphs, the Bishop considered, were inspired and put in by the trade. They were propaganda. Lady Astor, who also spoke, and was warmly received, said that she considered the temperance question was a cheerful question. While the spiritual and the material were fighting for the world, there was an appalling ignorance amongst educated people on the drink question. It was, he believed, a moral question, a social question. Surely the church should take it up. They must press for local option, which the trade did not like. The trade might finish her off, but they could not finish off what she was working for. She was appalled at the indifference of the clergy. She believed they were frightened for their congregations—there were so many respectable people who drank!

RAILWAYMEN WANT ALL ROUND ADVANCE

British National Union Asks for a Raise of £1 a Week for All Railway Workers, Irrespective of Their Grade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The railway workers have abandoned what was described as the "work to rule" policy to force their demands for the better and constitutional method of arbitration. The underlying idea of the "work to rule" strike (for it is considered that it is a kind of strike) appears to be centered in the fact that so many rules, regulations, bye-laws, and what not, govern the railwaymen's activities—so many safeguards for instance—that he has, or is supposed to satisfy himself before a passenger train or a goods wagon can be moved, that they greatly hinder the present transport service. Many of the regulations were obviously introduced in the early days of the locomotive and approximate nearly to the man with the red flag (No! not the revolutionary, who in our early youth was wont to walk in front of the steam (road) roller).

Rules Ignored

The introduction and the rapid development of the internal combustion engine applied to motor cars very quickly demonstrated the absurdity of this legislation, with the result that the law was accommodated to meet the new means of locomotion. But in regard to the railways, what has really happened is this: where the railway shunter found that with increasing traffic a rule, or a number of them, prevented him from getting through with his day's work, he simply ignored them. This, at all events, can be laid to his credit: that the blind eye was exercised in the interest of production.

Speaking to a responsible official of the railwaymen recently, the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor expressed surprise that the railway authorities should persist in retaining obsolete rules, which, in addition to hindering transport, was such a potential weapon in the hands of the extremists. He replied that there was method in the madness of the railway companies inasmuch as when an accident did occur, these same rules were frequently quoted to prove that they had been carried out, the accident could not have occurred.

The solicitor acting on behalf of an injured worker almost invariably found extreme difficulty in obtaining compensation for his client owing to this; the point of view taken by the judges being that as long as the rule was there it should be recognized, but if it was proved to be an anachronism the railwaymen should urge its removal. As for the "work to rule" strike, the only thing that can be said in its favor is that it may result in directing attention of the law courts to the effects of a rigid adherence to rule.

Damaged Reputations

Its effects upon the questions that it sought to influence were a minus quantity, chiefly due to the manner in which J. H. Thomas, the railwaymen's leader, and his executive stubbornly refused to countenance the movement or to give official sanction. In London, where the movement originated, there was certainly concession for several days, but the difficulty never developed to such a stage that justified the attention given to it by the press, with the result that the matter simply petered out, leaving the extremists with damaged reputations and diminished prestige.

Of greater consequence is the attempt on the part of the National Union of Railwaymen to justify their present demand for an increase of £1 a week for all workers, irrespective of age, grade or sex, engaged in the manipulation of traffic. The application is being considered by the National Wages Board (Railway) under the presidency of Sir William MacKenzie, who will also hear the application of the rival union, the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, for the establishment of a minimum wage of 20s., 15s., and 10d. a day respectively for drivers, firemen, and cleaners. It was a foregone conclusion that J. Bromley would go one better than Mr. Crump; the rivalry between the two unions has been emphasized in their notes at various times.

The point of greatest interest in the present demand is the complete disregard of the cost of living argument. The demand is justified and based on the circumstances that the railwaymen have decided that they are entitled to a higher standard of living than hitherto granted them, that in comparison with other workers they are badly underpaid. Every necessity called for the railwaymen to step on this theme, several speakers comparing their own position with that of policemen, colliery workers, dockers, municipal scavengers and a host of others.

A Merry-Go-Round

Stress was laid upon the relative earnings of dockers employed by the port authorities and those employed by the railway companies. Indeed, Mr. Crump was frank enough to admit what has been repeatedly stated in the columns of The Christian Science Monitor, in regard to advances in wages: that "it is impossible for two men in any one industry to remain unaffected by the conditions obtaining in any other industry." In other words, advances in any one industry starts a merry-go-round that must eventually affect all classes of workers.

While Mr. Crump and Mr. Bromley were busily engaged in placing their facts before the National Wages

Board, their colleagues of the Railway Clerks Association were meeting in Scarborough to consider among other matters, the advisability of making application for a further increase upon the salary rates provided for in the agreement of August last. Twenty-five per cent increase was eventually agreed upon, and the tone and temper of the delegates suggest that they will brook no delay in a settlement of their claims.

In his presidential address, the chairman emphasized the fact that the starting point of any successes which had been obtained, dated exactly from the time when the last annual conference resolved to strike if their demands were not conceded. If this is strictly true, it coincides with what has happened in hundreds of instances during the past few years, and which the writer has commented upon on more than one occasion, believing that apathy, indifference or maybe inefficiency on the part of authorities has been as much responsible for the "strike" idea as any other single factor.

Passenger Fares May Rise

Workers have found that demands submitted through constitutional channels have been completely forgotten or ignored for months until men have "walked out," when there has been no end of excitement and eagerness on the part of various departments to get matters settled, not infrequently on better terms on the workers' side than would have been possible as the result of calm negotiation in the early stages.

Whatever the result of the present negotiations, one thing is certain: that the government will not reestablish during the present summer months, at all events, the system of cheap excursion trains to seaside resorts and other places of interest, which in the past was such a boom to the working classes. Under the last agreement between the government and the railwaymen, the latter are entitled to an increase of 2s. because of a rise in the cost of living, in accordance with the sliding scale arrangement. But whatever happens the increase can only be met by an increase in passenger fares or goods traffic, for the railway men are agreed that every industry should be self-supporting, and not kept going by subsidies from other sources.

TASMANIA AND REFERENDUM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

HOBART, Tasmania.—The question of a referendum on the liquor traffic continues to engage attention in Tasmania, and it is expected that it will be debated shortly in the State Parliament. The subject came before the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Tasmania, and a motion was carried giving expression to the opinion that notwithstanding the failure of the State Legislature to pass a bill providing for a referendum on the question of prohibition, the Assembly was still of the opinion that the referendum was the only satisfactory way of settling the question, and urging upon Parliament the importance of giving the people a definite vote. The mover of the motion said that he wished to emphasize the fact that the world today was alive to temperance reform. America, a country with a vast population, had practically decided to become dry.

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LEGAL NOTICES

(D. C. E. 175)
THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, in Department of Public Utilities, Boston, June 22, 1920. On the petition of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company to change the standard price of gas per thousand cubic feet, in accordance with the provisions of section 9 of chapter 422 of the Acts of the Legislature, the Commission of the Department of Public Utilities will give a public hearing in all cases, on the petition, at its hearing room, 100 State House, Boston, on Wednesday, the fourteenth day of next month, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. And the petitioner is required to give notice of said hearing by serving a copy hereof upon the Mayor of the City of Boston and the respective chairman of the Selectmen of the Towns of Roxbury and Milton fourteen days at least prior to the time of said hearing and by publication hereof in the "Boston Herald," the "Boston Post," the "Boston Globe," the "Boston Traveler," the "Boston American," the "Christian Science Monitor," the "Boston News Bureau," the "Boston Transcript," and the "Boston Evening Record," in each of said papers twice each week, for two successive weeks prior to the time of said hearing, and to make return of service and publication at said time. By order of the Commission, ANDREW A. HIGHLAND, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of George W. Townsend, also called James Barrett, late of Boston, in the County of Suffolk, deceased, intestate, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bond, as the laws in that behalf require, and he hereby gives notice that all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to (Address) Hotel Langham, Boston, MAINE, PATRICK TOWNSEND, Administrator. Boston, June 10, 1920.

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

BOSTON

Reflections on the Art Museum

Talking with art friends in Boston I discovered that there is occasional criticism of the management of the Museum of Fine Arts. It was difficult to arrive at precise complaints, but the general opinion seemed to be that the people are not adequately considered in the museum is run in the interests of the few, not of the many. As to that I can form no opinion. I am not a resident of Boston, but I am quite aware that so long as the world remains unregenerate the people will prefer Babe Ruth to El Greco, and Grand Rapids furniture to Queen Anne. I should like to see a People's Museum added to the Aristocratic Museum in the Fenway, and I should like to see it made so attractive that the people would crowd to it after sundown as well as during the day; finding there not only art but the pleasant amenities of Life of which Art is part.

But Boston being Boston I am not shocked at discovering that the Museum appeals to the one per cent, to which you and I, reader, belong, and not to the ninety and nine per cent, which includes all other folk. My chief complaint against the Museum is the trivial "popular" catalogue. The London National Gallery catalogue, the best catalogue in the world, is indispensable to the student, and to any member of the public who really wishes to inform himself about the pictures. The Boston catalogue of pictures is useless to the student, and any intelligent member of the public, looking it through, knows that he is being written down to. Give the public the best, and they may rise up to it; meet them half way and they yawn, knowing that they are being pampered.

The Boston Museum is for persons like myself. That I freely admit. It is for the one per cent, and it extends open arms to any of the ninety and nine per cent who wish to cultivate the best. Two years have passed since I visited the Museum, and as certain changes have been made, it may be interesting to note the features that impressed and delighted me.

First, two Vistas. The Vista in a public gallery is as important as in a street. You see far ahead of you, beyond the shining rooms. Something that suddenly arrests your attention, and clings to you subconsciously, winningly, until you reach it. What I saw was a glorious golden kreen Japanese screen, far away at the end of a vista of gray-white walls, rooms delightfully empty, yet containing, I could see at a glance, precious things, in an atmosphere of space and light, as precious things should be presented.

I saw the golden green screen from a dome-shaped, circular room boarded over from floor to apex. That was what attracted me to this circular room. I made a bee-line for it. A reconstruction in a public gallery is always of interest, and imagine my excitement when I learnt that this boarded, circular room is to be decorated by John S. Sargent. They will not be paintings; they are to be in relief. In his Boston studio he has already made an immense number of designs for this decoration. Cries, Boston is not unmindful of the premier painter of America—and of the world.

Later I was to be again impressed by Boston's acknowledgment of Sargent's virtuosity, vivacity, and versatility, but just then I was aroar for that golden-green Japanese screen. Straight to it I went, through rooms with other screens and small objects of the color of gold, inlaid, and star powdered, to the vista-end screen by Korin (1661-1716), enigmatical, bold, lovely, glorious in color, showing waves curling around Pine Islands.

The second Vista revealed Sargent's "Group of the Boit Children," which loomed, frankly and engagingly, from the corridor where I saw it, a majestic background, at the end of a vista of rooms. I would have gone straight to "The Boit Children," for it is my opinion that this picture, painted in 1882, and "Carnation, Lily, Lily, Rose," painted in 1886, are his two finest group pictures; but the corridor detained me. Hanging there are no fewer than forty-five of Sargent's water colors. An amazing performance—these swift, shorthand, and color painting in excelsis: if only the facing wall of this astonishing corridor could be filled with water color paintings by Winslow Homer and Dodge Macknight, what an example it would be of the height that this fascinating branch of art has reached in America.

This masculine water color painting is a century removed from the feminine water color drawing, so prim and modest, in which our grandfathers delighted, and which many men of today still love.

The third feature that attracted me was a hall, with gray, rough-cast walls, hung with Flemish tapestries. The subjects, the vocations in which the people are employed, have not the slightest interest for me, but the color of these tapestries, the fading beautiful color, with here and there an exquisite face or a lithe figure, why this quiet hall is a place to sit in and dream of forgotten craftsmen, and forgotten history. The member of the public who buys a second hand rug in the Bowers for \$1.50 will lose nothing by looking at these tapestries. That is, if you can induce him to visit them.

Next the Millets. He who wants to study Jean Francois Millet must visit the Boston Museum, for the Quincy Adams Shaw bequest is the largest collection of Millets anywhere. I feel, as I always have felt, that his oils are heavy and dull in color. He was a

master of mass, volume, and the big line; these are the qualities that we admire in Millet's oils. In his pastels these qualities tell splendidly combined with the light touch of the medium. Did he ever do anything more beautiful than "The Little Goose Girl," or "The Path Through the Wheat," or "Farmyard in Moonlight"? In his oils the color is often muddy, in these pastels it is fresh as grass after the latter rain.

Then the Primitives. They are shown in a series of small paneled rooms; they are shown cloistrally, kept apart and intimate, away from the productions of the violent following generations that took the bit of art between the teeth and raced into far and alien pastures. How restful it is to sit and wonder at Roger van der Weyden's "Luke Drawing the Virgin and Brabantino's 'Madonna and Child,' and Paolo Uccello's 'Battle.' While I was sitting there entranced, a homely family entered. 'Just funny old pictures,' said Papa, and hurried his brood on. Yes, I admit that the Public is a problem.

Last the Print Rooms. They are flooded with light and air, and wonder of wonders, there are window boxes with growing geraniums trailing up the panes. To think that I should live to look at the best of Rembrandt, Mantegna and Pollaiuolo in a room where there are white walls and growing flowers.

Of course all is not perfect in the Boston Museum. A time must come when many of the pictures will be weeded out and removed to the spacious ground floor "Picture Reserve."

Washington Allston must go, and Lerolle and Schreyer, and Corot's clumsy failure, "Dante and Virgil," and Copley's silly "Watson and the Shark," and others. But the failures do not interest me. I turn to the beautiful "Countess of Delaware" by Reynolds, and one of the best El Greco portraits in the world, and the startling "Portrait of a Lady" by Lucas Cranach, and a Lawrence that is almost as good as a Goya, and a Zuloaga "My Uncle Daniel and His Family," which with Sargent's "Boit Children" might well stand as the two most significant group pictures of our day. But why is Mary Cassatt skidded, and why is Manet's magnificent study for "The Execution of Maximilian" hung in the corner of a vague corridor?

And why not give Dodge Macknight, a Massachusetts man, a proper showing? Will it be necessary for some one to take a group of the works of this great water color painter to London in order to place him among his peers—Turner, Brabazon, Winslow Homer and Sargent? It is wicked to tuck away in the "Picture Reserve" a few Dodge Macknights badly chosen, badly presented, and in the company of works laboring under the sorrow of failure.

I sighed when I saw "Pen" Brownning's "Solitude" there, remembering from my reading of the Browning "Letters" what hopes were entertained for the child. This "Picture Reserve" is no place for Dodge Macknight. It is wrong to put him there. So I have two complaints against the Boston Museum—the treatment of Dodge Macknight and the trivial catalogue.

—Q. R.

RUSSIAN PAINTING

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The study of Russian painting, from a purely artistic point of view, is impossible without realizing its incompleteness, and its fungus-like growth on the trunk of European art and politics, during a long period; and the fact that it has fewer artistic aspects than any other school of painting. During the 200 years of western art in Russia, it has produced very few works of a purely artistic character, for when it has not struggled under an academy reflecting the whims of luxurious courts, and repressive governments, it has become involved in the tangled skein of "the social movement."

It is often said that Russia looks east and west. But perhaps until Peter the Great, Russia looked more to the East than to the West and absorbed through her church and temperament the color and tone of the East. In order to appreciate the West of Peter the Great's time it is necessary to survey that part of Europe, which was destined to bring the influence for Russia's Renaissance.

Peter the Great reigned from 1689-1725. In England William and Mary were on the throne, and the decay of England's once glorious domestic arts had definitely and irretrievably set in. This decline, which went on to the end of the four Georges, was widespread in Europe—luxury, powder and puff, trivialities and the insincere in life taking a firm hold on the courts of France and England. Nevertheless there were names which have been and still are important in the work of art and politics. But it would seem, unfortunately, that these had very little influence in breaking the race down hill and the Russians accepted but little of the best. Watteau, Lancret, Hogarth, Cyp, Boucher, Hobbema, Dr. Johnson, Arne, Purcell, Pope, Voltaire, Swedenborg, Canaletto, Fragonard, Chippendale, Romney, Wren, Thornhill, Lessing, are names which conjure up for us an almost complete picture of the life of the times. Many pottery factories were opened, in Vienna, at Bow, by Josiah Wedgwood, in Seine-et-Oise, and at Capod-Monte. The First European porcelain was made at Dresden in 1790 and the Daily Courant, the first daily newspaper, was published in 1792.

But with all this there was a sad poverty of sincerity and a worship of the very worst in human thought, which, as we know, culminated in the outburst of revolution, the French Revolution, at the end of the century. Russia, up to the time of Peter's accession, had employed painting almost solely for religious purposes, carrying on a slavish, uninspired copying of Byzantine influences in icons. In the beginning of the eighteenth century, icon-painting had just begun to free itself from this and about the middle of the century takes on a distinct "German" tone, degenerating into a bizarre mixture of Byzantine pattern with wild eccentricities of German rococo.



"The Sheepfold," by Segantini

Imported Artists

Customary though it is to consider the Russian school of painting to have begun with two artists sent abroad by Peter the Great to study, of far greater importance were the many artists imported into the country. The engraver, Schoonebeck, was invited with Scholer and Pnand, the sculptors, Taunhauer and Pillemeit, the painters, and Leblond and Maternovi, amongst whose legions of craftsmen, Russia at this time was little more than a uniform, vast, wretched village. Moscow and one or two other cities were architecturally almost non-existent. The Tsar's palaces and homes of the nobility were poor, confused structures, and so we see that the introduction of all these artists from courts, where wigs and manners were so supreme, resulted in an alteration of the architecture and surroundings to suit them. Peter founded a school of drawing at Petrograd and later, in 1748, under Elizabeth, the Academy of Fine Arts was established at the Academy of Sciences, and a professor of allegory put at its head.

The age of Elizabeth, 1741-62, was to the art of Russia what the reign of Louis XIV was to that of France. The best and most rococo buildings of Russia were put up in this reign and it became the custom for magnates and the wealthy to build fireplaces. More artists and craftsmen were imported for this purpose. Russian genius began to arise and people were found to give support to native talent. Painting in Russia came into existence, not at the demand of her entire society, but merely at the will of the government and aristocracy, who longed for the externalities of the life of the West.

Small wonder is it then that practically the whole field of painting as a fine art was devoted to portraits. Portraits to flatter their sitters, who lacked imagination as much as the painters. The academies set the fashion for "grand art," and though the wigs, the gowns, the powder and puff were brought from Paris, the poetic phantasies of Watteau, Fragonard, Lancret and Chardin were left behind.

Portrait Painters

Of the portrait painters of these times, such as Audrey Matveyev and Nitkin, few works remain. They mastered the technique of the West, which in the portraiture was at a very low ebb. Two painters, Argunov and Autropov, although somewhat obscure, deserve attention. Argunov (1727-1797) did not hesitate to sign portraits copied from originals by other painters, but amongst his works are some with certain merit in painting and design. He was G. Grot's pupil, a foreign visitor with a delicate and soft brush. Autropov (1716-1795) was a man of no ordinary merit and established a school of his own which was in opposition to the Academy, warning his pupils against its pernicious influence. He became influenced as late as 40 years of age by Rotari, the famous Italian master, who had just come to Russia, and his two best portraits are painted in this style.

One was at the Tretyakov Gallery and the other in the Museum of Alexander III. Levitzky and Rokotov were two more painters who must be mentioned. Little is known of the work of Rokotov but of Levitzky's many examples exist which mark him as the most successful in depicting the glow and outward manner of living of the beau monde of his time. In his early days his work shows evidence of French influence and is far superior to that of his later days, when he had outgrown it. He lived from 1725 to 1822. Borovikovsky (1757-1826) belongs to the new taste of Catherine's time (1762-1796). He was a pupil of Levitzky and when he came to Pet-

rograd found very different surroundings and tastes from that which reigned when Levitzky moved the capital. He was not in the Academy and the warmth of Venetian painting which he had acquired through Levitzky give his paintings a richness and picturesqueness of design which mark them out from the contemporary work of his day with its cold, classic stiffness.

Around these men, Levitzky, Rokotov, and Borovikovsky were gathered a group of painters who developed independently of the Academy and one with a meteoric career appears in our view. He is Shebunov. Only two works are known by him, but one of these, a portrait of Count Dimitriev-Mamonov, bears comparison with the best work anywhere.

In the eighteenth century art, under crime landscape painters, attained some prominence and the teaching of perspective and decoration attained a high level in the Academy. Byelzky is the astonishing phenomenon of architectural painting of the mid-eighteenth century in Russia, and Mikhail Ivanov (1748-1823) achieved a great knowledge of English technique in water colors. He painted views of Tsarskoye Selo and even painted from nature many scenes in the Turkish war. But one of the best masters of the whole Russian School, Pyodor Alexeyev (1753-1824), produced two or three masterpieces, the most famous being the "Quay of the Neva" in a gorgeous color scheme with thick, sumptuous and skillful painting. And so we see that, side by side with the stultified Academy, as fortunately always happens everywhere, in Russia there was a dependent live art, struggling through the thick morass of officialdom, but persisting to the end.

MODERN ART AND THE CRITIC

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

When Sir Reginald Blomfield, R. A., delivered his lecture on "Aspects of Art" to the members of the British Academy recently he roundly abused some of the artists of the present day and all the art critics. They, the critics, know everything, he said, without having learnt anything. "Without technical knowledge of painting, sculpture or architecture, they are unable to instruct us what we are to do in art, what is the business of the artist, or how he is to carry it out." Further, "They had in recent years advanced to still further heights by inventing an Aunt Sally of what they call 'Academic Art,' and rigging up a fantastic theory of the aesthetic out of the studio talk of the raging hosts of revolutionaries." Of the artist he says, "Judging by results, no training would seem to be necessary, all one had to do was to learn to mix a few colors, draw any old line, and splash some paint on the canvas." It was time a halt was called in this race toward chaos, he declared, and for the artist to return to the old and only road. Beauty was not to be caught by chance.

To What Road?

But then beauty is not the sole thing art is concerned with. And to what "old and only road" is the artist to return? To that of the tradition of the Royal Academy with its effete weariness, sentimentality? Surely the very high level of mere technique displayed in the Academy shows, proves to those concerned with the progress of mankind and not only art, that something else besides a traditional technique is required that art may live. Again, the Royal Academy Schools and the Royal College of Art, together with state aided art education in the provinces, have most of the pull and influence upon the young artist. Can it be that the new spirit abroad is obtaining alarming dimensions and brings dismay into the hearts of the holders of the citadel of official art? Giotto, Masaccio, Leonardo da Vinci, were all Bolsheviks in the art of their time. Richard Wilson, Turner, Hogarth, were avowed revolutionaries. To have been mistaken in holding up the great names of the past as models for the present, in so much that they were rebels against the shibboleths of the times in which they lived? Sir Reginald deplored that "we look for a new school every

season." But this is to be applauded, not desecrated. The only hope in this age is that art has never received so much attention from the masses. This being so, the spirit of adventure and experiment is to be nurtured, for the marvel is that it has not been killed long ago.

To which tradition are we to return? The question must be insisted on. Cezanne, Manet, Gauguin, men who in their day were reviled and abused, even by the critics whom Sir Reginald accuses of bolstering up this modern Bolshevism, have come into their own. And their works now hang alongside even Botticelli and Raphael, looked at, and enjoyed by the same masses who through our national galleries and museums.

The critics of their day certainly did not make the reputation of these men, and it is doubtful whether the critics of today are doing very much to further the careers of men like Wyndham Lewis, Duncan Grant, and the extreme modern English painters. Otherwise we should not have Wyndham Lewis championing the cause of modern painting in such trenchant language in the Athenaeum, and nearly all the "modern" exhibitions placing a foreword in the front of their catalogues explaining what they are trying to do.

Official Art

The critic has failed lamentably in his duty to the public, until recently, in doing just what Sir Reginald seems to want him to do, and that is bless all that is official, and let us just go on in the same sleepy old way. But the public has suddenly awakened and is not going to be taken in any longer with "official" art. It is beginning to think for itself, and the critic in the main watching the way of the wind has had to come round not only to avoid the lamentable charge of judgment of his predecessors but that he might also learn to appreciate, to search for the good, to understand a great deal of that which he does not like perhaps, but nevertheless admires.

Is not the cause of the matter here? All the revolutionaries of the past, i. e., up to the nineteenth century, were concerned with throwing over accepted conventional methods of making pictures, sculpture, and architecture. But with men like Cezanne, Turner, Manet, the problem is the throwing over of the accepted Italian conventional methods of looking. These men, and perhaps every one who has come after them who is not born in official slavery, is concerned with this. Rodin once said: "The world is waiting for a new symbolism and until that comes, art will not live." That symbolism was in chrysalis stage even in his day, and he was an important exponent of it without perhaps knowing it, but today it is a butterfly with world wide scope, and is of man's relation to higher things than the material world.

This relation is concerning the adventurous artists of today; it is of no creed as the Italian schools of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries; it is of no politics as the British and French schools of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and it is of no social snobbery, as the English academic school of today. To what tradition then are we to return? If to this last, as Sir Reginald Blomfield would have us do, it is decay.

One other word. Some of the artists whom Sir Reginald attacks, Wolmark and Piccaso, to mention only two, are prepared to suffer obscurity, and struggling existence, and do that which they feel to be truthful and sound, rather than untrue to themselves. No academic painter can show greater sincerity and patience. In fact academic painting today is much more insincere in many instances than "modern work." Sir Reginald should see that there is room for all, and that if the old must give place to the new, realize that is the natural order of things, and from behind his fence of honors won in the field of art, it is unfair to him to accuse exponents of ideas he cannot agree with as incompetent, and insincere.

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SEGANTINI

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Segantini, like so many of the world's great artists, had in his early years a terrible struggle with poverty. Born at Arco, he was left at the age of six years alone in a room, locked up while his sister (his sole support) went out to work. No doubt in these lonely hours the young Segantini formed the habit of introspection, which is one of the chief characteristics of his art. Escaping from this room, and wandering on the highway, he was taken up by some peasant folk and lived with them as swineherd. One day while digging in the garden, he discovered some money, and a companion and himself set out with light hearts to seek their fortunes. After waking from a sleep by the roadside, poor Segantini found his friend and the money gone.

After having returned home, he was given a situation as waiter at the inn where his sister was employed. From here he went to a correction school. He was now 12 years of age, and the next few years he passed by running away and returning, working at boot-making until fifteen, when he was apprenticed to a sign writer and painter of festival flags. During this period, he spent his evenings drawing at a school, and after two years entered the Academy of Brera, earning his living by teaching in the charity schools. Adored by his fellow students, and fed by them, he headed a sort of revolution against the conventional academic view of painting.

Though Milan was the starting point of his life and fame, and was to become the center of his future financial success, it was left to Germany and Austria to show the regard and esteem Segantini had a right to demand from his countrymen. His very deep and sensitive poetic feeling; his perfect mastery of drawing, his feeling for surface texture (skin, wool, earth, bark of trees), and the rendering of such; his loving attitude to nature, procured for him the patronage of two brothers, Vittore and Alberto Grubice, art dealers and critics. His choice of subject is related to Millet's; the life of the peasantry explained in a deep-felt realism.

His painting is most un-Italian and is closely allied with northern ruggedness. It has none of the braggadocio of modern Italian painting, none of that gesticulating loudness. It is serene, controlled, sometimes melancholy, the gestures of his figures restricted to the simplest expression. Prating and laughing are banished. The mother and child subject has been treated by him with sublime grace. His later work shows a tendency to subjects of a mystical character, but even here he does not fail to convey the feeling of the primary existence of mankind and its primitive dependence on nature, its life with nature, its fight with nature, and its endeavors to lift itself above nature.

But even all these qualities in Segantini's work were not sufficient, for it was not until well on in his career, when he seems to have absorbed all that nature can say, that he shows signs of a systematized analysis. He then begins to wake to greater variety, to break the more or less conventionalized (though his own) monotony. He turns his attention to canvases of an oblong shape with panoramic possibilities. He breaks away from mere repetition of himself. He brings new methods to old subjects. Formerly his groups were mostly put into interiors, now he lets us have them in landscapes. This time, too, he loved insisting on the relationship between mankind and the animals. For him there was no feud. In his "Sheep-shearing" one feels the sheep really enjoy and are anxious to be relieved of their heavy coats. This picture opened for him new paths. He had illustrated to himself that it is possible to unite brightness and sharpness of light with a deep-felt conception of the simple truth of nature.

His capacity for work was amazing, and his inventive powers extraordinary. In the work of the Alps period, he takes an individual, a landscape, a tree, an animal, and to him they represent a whole group. He saw the whole world in special things. He strove now to avoid seeing things alone, but in the great connection with the world-wide horizons, deep perspectives. He avoided anecdotes, cold objectivity. It is to be remembered that the prismatic vibration of nearness and distance represented by divided color patches juxtaposed, was the goal also pursued by Sisley, Pissarro, Monet, Signac at this time was busy reducing the technique of "pointillism" to an expert theory, claiming it to be the only salvation of painting, but

Segantini was unaffected by these men. He got where he did by pure self search and expression. But, curious as it may seem, Watts and Burne-Jones come to one's mind sometimes when thinking of this very great master, Segantini.

NATIONAL GALLERY ACQUISITIONS

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

LONDON, England—The National Gallery again open, we can again make the acquaintance of statesmen, bishops, poets, and kings of all periods, of historical interest. The new additions are interesting. For instance, the portrait of Richard Wilson by Mengs, 1728-79, shows the sitter to be a strong, fine type of man, and the painter an artist of exceptional ability. Another fine portrait, that of the poet John Donne, is by or after Isaac Oliver, 1556-1617. Oliver was really a miniature painter, and in the particular branch of art he chose has never been, perhaps, surpassed. He rarely painted subject pictures, although a few miniatures of that description are mentioned by Horace Walpole. He is noted for his amazingly beautiful finish, and his miniatures are very highly praised.

A fine Sir Peter Lely, 1618-80, is a new acquisition and is a portrait of the second Earl of Manchester. A very large number of Sir Peter's portraits are in private hands, and the National Portrait Gallery possesses 21. He made a remarkable collection of works of art which realized the large sum, for those days, of £26,000. He bequeathed £50 towards the rebuilding of St. Paul's, which is brought to our memory by another new portrait—that of Gilbert Sheldon (1598-1677), also by Lely. Sheldon promoted the rebuilding of St. Paul's, and built the Sheldonian Theater at Oxford.

It is a great pleasure to see once again the portrait of Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, 1485-1540, the statesman who succeeded Wolsey as chief minister of Henry VIII. This picture was shown only a day or two in 1914, when it was withdrawn on the outbreak of war. It is in a perfect state of preservation, is from the studio of Holbein, and is one of the very finest pictures in the gallery.

BRITISH INDUSTRIAL ART

LONDON, England—On the Continent has existed for many years a cohesion between the artist and the manufacturer. But the British manufacturer has always left the artist severely alone. During the war the artist showed that he was worth his keep to a nation in camouflaging its engines and stores during great enterprises. And so the man in the street has heard of artists being actually useful. The time would seem to be ripe, then, when no one will be shocked to hear of a manufacturer having an artist on his staff.

William Morris and the Arts and Crafts movement in England did not get very far because of their cry that everything should be "done by hand." Yet at the present juncture, when competition is high for the world's markets, the business man now recognizes that "the intimate cooperation of the arts is essential to the production of work bearing the stamp of quality, and art therefore is an indispensable element in industry."



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THE HOME FORUM

Chrysanthemums

Shaggy-headed urchins from the gardens of Japan
Now are down our autumn pathways
In a round-and-tumble playing—
Mottled little rioters with caps and
brooms and banners swaying
On the blustery winds and hills, a rag-
muffin claid!

Thomas Walsh.

A Journey in Russia

Again two carriages stood at the front door of the house at Petrovskoe. In one of them sat Mimi, the two girls, and their maid, with the bailiff, Jakoff, on the box; in the other—a britchka—sat Voloda, myself, and our servant Vassili. Papa, who was to follow us to Moscow in a few days, was standing bareheaded on the entrance-steps.

The carriages began to roll away, and the birch-trees of the great avenue filed out of sight.

I was not in the least depressed on this occasion, for my mind was not so much turned upon what I had left as upon what was awaiting me. . . . Seldom have I spent four days more well. I will not say gaily, since I should still have shrunk from appearing gay, but more agreeably and pleasantly than those occupied by our journey.

Very early the next morning the merciless Vassili (who had only just entered our service, and was therefore, like most people in such a position, zealous to a fault) came and stripped off my counterpane, affirming that it was time for me to get up, since everything was in readiness for us to continue our journey. Though I felt inclined to stretch myself and rebel . . . Vassili's inexorable face showed he would grant me no respite, but that he was ready to tear away the counterpane twenty times more if necessary. Accordingly I submitted myself to the inevitable, and ran down into the courtyard to wash myself at the fountain.

In the eastern sky the sun was diffusing a clear cheerful radiance, and making the straw roofs of the sheds around the courtyard sparkle in the night dew. Beneath them stood our horses, tied to mangers, and I could hear the ceaseless sound of their chewing. A curly-haired dog rose in lazy fashion and, wagging its tail, walked slowly across the courtyard.

The bustling landlady opened the creaking gates, turned her meditative cows into the street (whence came the lowing and bellowing of other cattle) and exchanged a word or two with a sleepy neighbor. Philip, with his shirt-sleeves rolled up, was working the windlass of a draw-well, and sending sparkling fresh water coursing into an oaken trough, while in the

pool beneath it some early-rising ducks were taking a bath.

The horses were put to, and showed their impatience by tinkling their bells. Parcels, trunks, dressing-cases, and boxes were replaced, and we set about taking our seats.

The sun was just rising, covered with dense white clouds, and every object around us was standing out in a cheerful, calm sort of radiance. The whole was beautiful to look at, and I felt comfortable and light of heart.

Before us the road ran like a broad, sinuous ribbon through cornfields glittering with dew. Here and there a dark bush or young birch-tree cast a long shadow over the ruts and scattered grass-tufts of the track. Yet even the monotonous din of our carriage-wheels and collar-bells could not drown the joyous song of soaring larks, nor the combined odor of moth-eaten cloth, dust, and sourness peculiar to our britchka overpower the fresh scents of the morning. I felt in my heart that delightful impulse to be up and doing which is a sign of sincere enjoyment.

Next a carriage-and-four could be seen approaching us. In two seconds the faces which looked out at us from it with smiling curiosity had vanished. How strange it seemed that those faces should have nothing in common with me, and that in all probability they would never meet my eyes again!

Next came a pair of post-horses, with the traces looped up to their collars. On one of them a young postillion—his lamb's wool cap cocked to one side—was negligently kicking his booted legs against the flanks of his steed as he sang a melancholy ditty. Yet his face and attitude seemed to me to express such perfect carelessness and indolent ease that I imagined it to be the height of happiness to be a postillion and to sing melancholy songs.

Far off through a cutting in the road there soon stood up against the light-blue sky the green roof of a village church. Presently the village itself became visible, together with the roof of the manor-house and the garden attached to it. Who lived in that house? Children, parents, teachers? Why should we not call and make the acquaintance of its inmates?

Next we overtook a file of loaded wagons—a procession to which our vehicles had to yield the road.

These various objects of interest had absorbed so much of my time that, as yet, I paid no attention to the crooked figures on the vest posts as we passed them in rapid succession. . . . I relaxed into devoting my whole faculties to the distance posts and their numerals, and to solving difficult mathematical problems for reckoning the time when we should arrive at the next posting-house.

"Two vests are a third of thirty-six, and in all there are forty-one to Lipetz. We have done a third, and how much, then?" and so forth, and so forth.

"Vassili," was my next remark, on observing that he was beginning to nod on the box-seat, "suppose we change seats? Will you? Vassili agreed, and had no sooner stretched himself out in the body of the vehicle than he began to snore. To me on my new perch, however, a most interesting spectacle now became visible—namely our horses, all of which were familiar to me down to the smallest detail. . . . At last we drew near the village where we were to halt and dine. Already we could perceive the smell of the place—the smell of smoke and tar and sheep—and distinguish the sound of voices, footsteps and carts. The bells on our horses began to ring less clearly than they had done in the open country, and the road became lined with huts—dwellings with straw roofs, carved porches, and small red or green painted shutters to the windows, through which, here and there, was a woman's face looking inquisitively out. Peasant children clad in smocks only stood staring open-eyed or, stretching out their arms to us, ran barefooted through the dust to climb on to the luggage behind, despite Philip's menacing gestures. Likewise, red-haired waiters came darting around the carriage to invite us, with words and signs, to select their several hostilities at our halting place.

Presently a gate creaked, and we entered a courtyard. Four hours of rest and liberty now awaited us. From "Childhood, Boyhood and Youth," by Count Leo Tolstoy.

On one side of this charming garden there were a great many beehives, and the bees sung so prettily. . . . Mamma said, "Have you nothing to say to these pretty bees, Louisa?" Then I said to them—

"How doth the little busy bee improve each shining hour,
And gather honey all the day from every opening flower?"

They had a most beautiful flower-bed to gather it from, quite close under the hives. . . .

The time I passed at my grandmamma's is always in my mind. Sometimes I think of the good-natured pie-dish that would let me stroke her while the dairy-maid was milking her. Then I fancy myself running after the dairy-maid into the nice clean dairy, and see the pans of milk and cream. Then I remember the woodhouse; it had once been a large barn, but being grown old, the wood was kept there. My sister and I used to peep about among the fagots, to find the eggs the hens sometimes left there. Grandmamma was very angry once, when Will Tasker brought home a bird's nest full of pretty speckled eggs for me. She sent him back to the hedge with it again. She said the little birds would not sing any more if

farmyard, and I peeped into the barn; there I saw a man thrashing. . . .

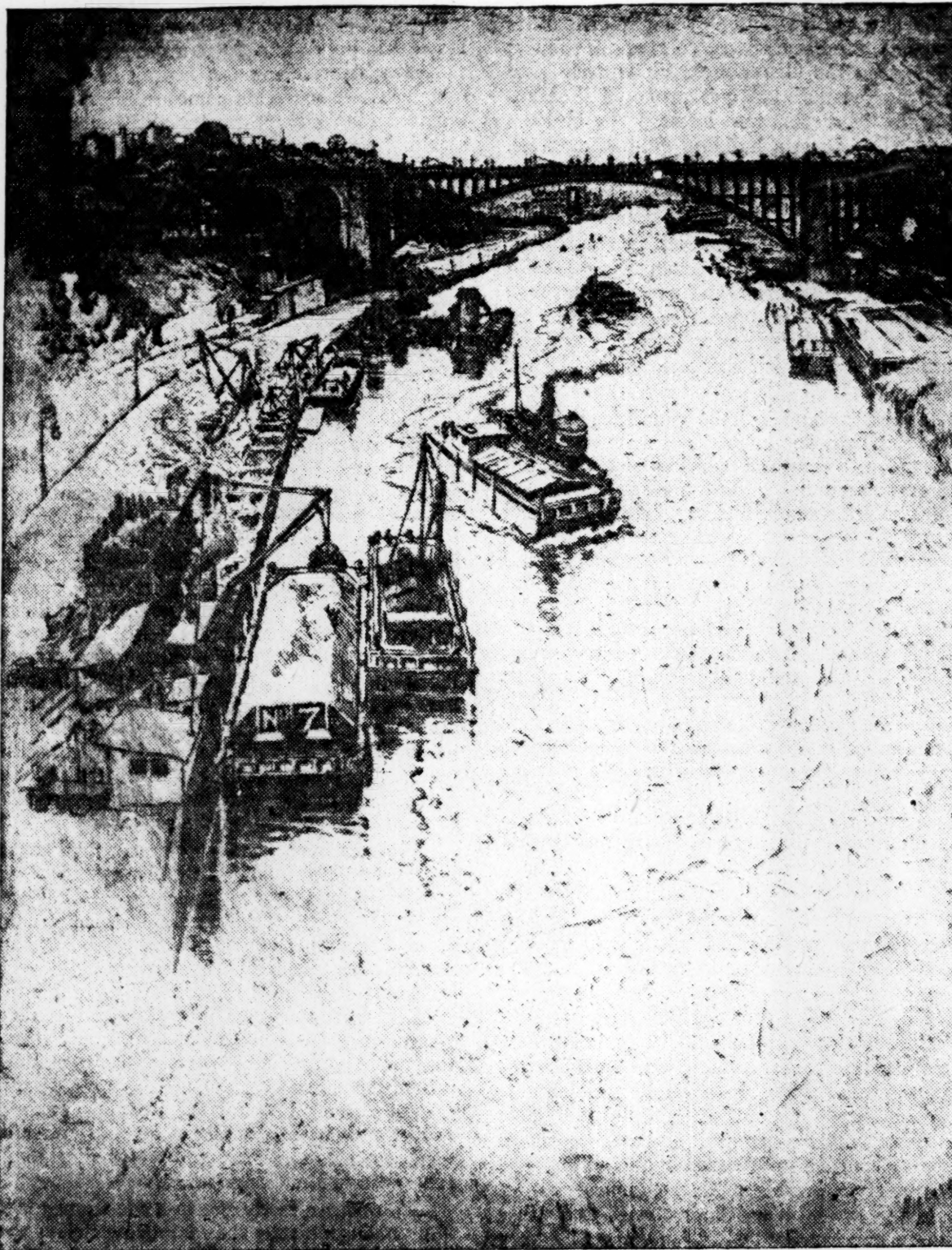
There was no end to the curiosities that Sarah had to show me. There was the pond where the ducks were swimming, and the little wooden houses where the hens slept at night. The hens were feeding all over the

their eggs were taken away from them. . . .

I do not know which pleased grandmamma best, when we carried home a lapful of eggs, or a few violets; for she was particularly fond of violets. . . . From "Mrs. Leicester's School," by Charles Lamb.

breeches. With the other . . . little French bonnets, set round with glowing flowers, flourish in the place of the plain, yawning hats of yore; then it was as much an effort to make the waists short as it is now to make them long. . . .

The amusements were then much



Courtesy of the New York Public Library

"The Speedway, New York," from the etching by Charles F. Mielatz

New York, City of Ships

City of ships!
(O the black ships! O the fierce ships!
O the beautiful sharp-bow'd steamships
and sailships!)
City of the world! (for all races are here.)

All the lands of the earth make contributions here;
City of the sea of hurried and glittering ideas;
City whose gleeful tides continually rush or recede, whirling in and out with eddies and foam!

City of wharves and stores—city of tall façades of marble and iron! . . . —Walt Whitman.

Early Days in Connecticut

My dear C—, —You will gather from my preceding letter some ideas of the household industry and occupations of country-people in Connecticut at the beginning of the present century. Their manners, in other respects, had a corresponding stamp of homeliness and simplicity.

In most families, the first exercise of the morning was reading the Bible, followed by a prayer, at which all were assembled, including the servants and helpers of the kitchen and the farm. Then came the breakfast.

The day began early: breakfast was had at six in summer and seven in winter; dinner at noon,—the work-people in the fields being called to their meals by a conch-shell, usually wound by some kitchen Triton. The echoing of this nontide horn from farm to farm, and over hill and dale, was a species of music which even rivalled the popular melody of drum and fife. . . .

At the period of my earliest recollections, men of all classes were in long, broad-tailed coats, with huge pockets, long waistcoats, and breeches. Hats had no wide brims, as to be supported at the sides with cords. The stockings of the parson, and a few others, were of silk in summer and worsted in winter; those of the people were generally of wool, and blue and gray mixed. Women dressed in wide bonnets,—sometimes of straw and sometimes of silk; the gowns were of silk, muslin, gingham, etc.,—generally close and short-waisted, the breast and shoulders being covered by a full muslin kerchief. Girls ornamented themselves with a large white Vandyke. On the whole, the dress of both men and women has greatly changed. As to the former, short, snug close-fitting garments have succeeded to the loose latitudinarian coats of former times; stove-pipe hats have followed broad brims, and pantaloons have taken the place of

the same as at present; though some striking differences may be noted. Books and newspapers—which are now diffused even among the country towns, so as to be in the hands of all, young and old—were then scarce, and were read respectfully, and as if they were grave matters, demanding thought and attention. They were not toys and pastimes, taken up every day, and by everybody, in the short intervals of labor, and then hastily dismissed, like waste paper. . . .

The two great festivals were Thanksgiving and "training day,"—the latter deriving from the still lingering spirit of the Revolutionary War a decidedly martial character. The marching of the troops, and the discharge of gunpowder, which invariably closed the exercises, were glorious and inspiring mementos of heroic achievements upon many a . . . field. The music of the drum and fife resounded on every side. A match between two rival drummers always drew an admiring crowd, and was in fact one of the chief excitements of the great day. . . .

Singing-meetings, to practise music, were a great resource for the young in winter. Dances at private houses were common, and drew no reproaches from the sober people present. . . . In general, the intercourse of all classes was kindly and considerate,—no one arrogating superiority, and yet no one refusing to acknowledge it where it existed. You would hardly have noticed that there was a higher and a lower class.—From "Recollections of a Lifetime," by Samuel G. Goodrich.

A Wonderful Little Waif

Blossoms and buds, purple or pale,
In saffron kerchiefs or watchet
snoods,
Linger in ditches, crowd in the dale.

Richer and sweeter far than the rest,
On the edge of the rut the cart-
wheels chafe,
Like a fairy-bud on a willow's crest,
Hangs a wonderful little waif:
A pimpernel, clutching the earth's
warm breast.

Rocked by the traffic and sleeping
safe,
All the morning in crimson state
It flashed and glowed with zeal en-
tire. . . .

Afame with courage and high de-
sire,
It watched the sun, its skyey mate,
Lighting the world with golden fire,
But not a petal now will budge—
Fast asleep since the stroke of
noon!

—From "A Wayside Pimpernel," by John Davidson.

Foreseeing Good

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
ONE more example of the unreliability of the human senses to appraise rightly what they seem to perceive is found in considering the action of the barometer, an instrument which proves the self-deception of the human faculties of sight, hearing, and so on. Mrs. Eddy has written of this fact in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (page 122), where she says: "The barometer—that little prophet of storm and sunshine, denying the testimony of the senses—points to fair weather in the midst of murky clouds and drenching rain. Experience is full of instances of similar illusions, which every thinker can recall for himself."

Metaphysically, all that is fair and beautiful is the eternal unvarying harmony of divine Mind and its idea, existing everywhere as the only presence and reality. The atmosphere of infinite intelligence is the kingdom of heaven, the endlessly pleasant and perfect government of man by Love. So it is that true fair weather is the allness of good. This sort of pleasantness is in fact the only thing that is real. In every circumstance of wrong conditions in human experience spiritual discernment ever points to what is actually so, namely, that good is all and evil is naught. Therefore it is possible for a man to employ the barometer of spiritual understanding and at all times find allness of good near and here. Divine Mind has created all perfect and so it remains forever, without change. This creation is the blessed activity of Principle, spiritual man and the universe. No storms or troubles have ever come near this creation for they are suppositional myths of unreal mortal mind. No wrong mental practice has ever attacked the spiritual man, and so has never in truth assailed any man, because the heavenly man is the only effect of the one cause, divine Principle. There is no other offspring. It makes no difference at all how loudly the physical senses testify to discord, their voices are soundless because non-existent, and spiritual understanding in the midst of their supposed uproar is calmly showing the nearness and actual presence of perfection.

Sickness, tumult, and other discordant conditions being primarily mental, it is possible for the discerning metaphysician to penetrate beyond the surface upheaval of physical things and ascertain that the mortal cause of the disturbance has undergone a change and that harmony will soon prevail in the outward conditions. Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer of Christian Science, writes of this in the following words: "Whenever an aggravation of symptoms has occurred through mental chemicalization, I have seen the mental signs, assuring me that danger was over, before the patient felt the change; and I have said to the patient, 'You are healed,'—sometimes to his discomfort, when he was incredulous. But it always came about as I foretold." (Science and Health, page 169.)

In human experience the barometer may point to approaching bad conditions as often as it does to coming improvement in the weather. But it is the advantage of Christian metaphysics that a man can always perceive the everpresence of good, the constant unfolding of harmony, regardless of counterfeit appearances, because Soul and its harmonious expression is what is here, exclusively. Though, of course, in dealing with apparent conditions in the material world, comprehension of the process of Truth in destroying error may require the foreseeing of an overturn of so-called evil that will appear unpleasant. But, by speaking and knowing from the absolute standpoint, all that can be indicated or looked forward to is the perfect outpouring of good, proceeding from divine intelligence.

Prophecy is one of the most comforting examples of the discernment of spiritual good in the midst of the most untoward events and situations. Communion with the divine consciousness which encompasses all reality, imparts to the one possessing the spirituality sufficient to accomplish this higher demonstration of oneness, a surer knowledge of his surroundings, past, present, and future. Not, of course, that the divine Mind includes any cognizance of material happenings, which in truth have no existence. But the individual thus seeking unlimited Mind loses some of his own belief in limitation, some of his belief that he can know only so much of yesterday, today, and tomorrow. This person comes to know more clearly what the Psalmist meant when he said that "one day is with the Lord as a thousand years." In explanation of this passage, Mrs. Eddy says on page 504 of Science and Health: "The rays of Infinite Truth, when gathered into the focus of ideas, bring light instantaneously, whereas a thousand years of human doctrines, hypotheses, and vague conjectures emit no such effulgence."

Consequently, the inspired interpreters of all times have pointed out approaching good with accuracy, no matter what upheaval of events manifests itself, and their words are of endless solace to men reaching out, like themselves, after higher things. With greater certainty than the barometer exhibits in foretelling changes in the weather, did Isaiah and the Revelator discern the future, so that they were able to say in the words of John: "Babylon is fallen, is fallen, that great city." And when Jesus was prophesying to the dis-

ciples, and all students of Truth throughout the centuries, incidents to attend the reappearing of the understanding of Christ, or the activity of Principle, in the world, he said: "See that ye be not troubled." Jesus, even while pointing out the uproar that would seem to accompany a clearer demonstration of Principle, and the destruction of material beliefs, knew the allness of good as the only real fact and that this verity would be revealed as triumphant. He was in this way enabled to give peace and quiet confidence to all comprehending the meaning of his speech.

John Donne Writes

To a Friend

"Sir,—Aze becomes nothing better than friendship; therefore your letters, which are ever good effects of friendship, delight to be old before I receive them; for it is but a fortnight since those letters which you sent by Captain Peter found me at Spa; presently upon the receipt I adventured by your leave to bestow the first minutes upon this letter (to your fair, noble sister; and because I found no voice at Spa of any messenger, I resented my writing to you till I came this much nearer."

"Upon the way hither another letter from you overtook me, which, by my Lord Chandos' love to me for your sake, was sent after me to Maastricht; he came to Spa within two hours after I went away. . . . If I should write to you any news from this place, I should forestall mine own market, by telling you beforehand that which must make me acceptable to you at my coming."

"I shall sneak into London about the end of August. In my remotest distances I did not more need your letters than I shall then. Therefore, if you shall not be then in London, I beseech you to think of me at Constantinople, and write one large letter to be left at my Lady Bartlet's, my lodging; for I shall come in extreme darkness and ignorance, except you give me light. If Sir John Brooke be within your reach, present my humble service and thanksgiving to him; if he be not, I am glad, that to my conscience, which is a thousand witnesses, I have added you for one more, that I came as near as I could to do it."

"I shall run so fast from this place, through Antwerp and some parts of Holland, that all that love which you could perchance be content to express by letters if I lay still, may be more thrifly bestowed upon that one letter, which is by your favor, to meet me, and to welcome to London."

"Your unworthy, but very true friend,
"J. DONNE."

—From "The Life and Letters of John Donne," Dean of St. Paul's, by Edmund Gosse.

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BOSTON, U.S.A.

Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper and articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

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Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

PREPAID SUBSCRIPTION PRICE TO EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD

One Year . . . \$9.00 Six Months . . . \$4.50
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Single copies 3 cents.

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Published by
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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL,
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL,
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What Joy, O Lark

What joy, O lark, wells in your liquid
trill,
What hopes that silver cadence
scarce conceals

From us, and to your dreaming mate
reveal!

Harsh was your querulous note, or
mute until
Summer's long drought fled at the
south wind's will;

Then through the pauses of the rain
appeals
Your warble clear, while soft the
new grass steals

O'er field and upland to each waiting
hill.
—Ella M. Sexton.

Grandmamma's Farmhouse

Grandmamma was very glad to see me, and she was very sorry that I did not remember her, though I had been so fond of her when she was in town but a few months before. I was quite ashamed of my bad memory. My sister Sarah showed me all the beautiful places about grandmamma's house. She first took me into the

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., MONDAY, JULY 5, 1920

EDITORIALS

Dry Triumph at San Francisco

WHETHER the failure of the Democratic platform to include a plank in support of prohibition does, or does not, spell a defeat for William Jennings Bryan, depends upon the view one holds of Mr. Bryan's actual purpose at San Francisco. Mr. Bryan is well seasoned in politics, and he is not unknowing to the device of asking more than he expects to obtain, as a method of securing what he really wants. And while he certainly proposed the adoption of a bone-dry plank, and was prevented from realizing that ambition by an overwhelming vote in the convention, he must nevertheless have had a very great satisfaction in seeing the wet plank, offered by W. Bourke Cockran, proposing to allow the manufacture of light wines and beer for home consumption, thrown out by a convention majority of almost equal proportions. If Mr. Bryan's real object was to prevent the Democratic Party from favoring any modification of the established law with respect to prohibition in the United States, what was achieved at San Francisco looks very much like success.

Thus the Democrats, as well as the Republicans, in their party convention, have marched their forces up the anti-prohibition hill and straightway marched them down again. Nothing could better indicate to the rank and file of the voters of the country that, in the eyes of the political experts who make up the majority of party conventions, the attempt of the wets to make their waning attacks upon the Nation's prohibition policy a subject of discussion in the coming campaign amounts to nothing at all. As for prohibition as a political issue, there is nothing in it. So it comes about that, after all the hue and cry about wet planks and dry planks, both the great party platforms are absolutely silent on prohibition. Probably that silence, while eminently logical, is also politically expedient. It leaves each party tacitly accepting prohibition as the law of the land, already established by constitutional provision, and backed up by a proper indorsement law. And there is a good deal of strength in such a position. Either party would have had doubtful advantage from a position that could have been interpreted as opposing or seeking to break down a provision of the fundamental law. And in proportion as the Democrats seemed to be the object of greater pressure than the Republicans, aiming to force them into a position of opposition to the constitutional amendment, there is a good deal of reassurance in the party's steadfast resistance to that pressure.

On the League of Nations question the Democratic utterance takes a much more definite form than that of the Republicans. The latter sought to indorse the action of the Republican senators in all their dealings with the Treaty, and thereafter contented itself with pledging "the coming Republican administration" to such agreement with other nations of the world as shall meet the full duty of America to civilization and humanity in accordance with American ideals and without surrendering the right of the American people to exercise its judgment and its power in favor of justice and peace. The Democrats gave indorsement in specific terms to the President's view of American international obligations, as well as to his firm stand "against reservations designed to cut to pieces the vital provisions of the Versailles Treaty." Furthermore, they advocated the immediate ratification of the Treaty "without reservations which would impair its essential integrity." But they explained that they did "not oppose the acceptance of any reservation making clearer or more specific the obligations of the United States to the League associates." The nearest the Republicans came to declaring in favor of the League was their general statement that "the Republican Party stands for agreement among the nations to preserve the peace of the world." In respect that the Democrats "advocate the immediate ratification of the Treaty," their platform offers the pro-League voter a more direct means of making his ballot register his views than does that of the Republicans. The pro-League voter who casts his ballot with the Democrats surely votes for immediate ratification of the Treaty, but it is not clear that he who votes with the Republicans votes against such ratification. That is to say, the platforms illustrate the very difficulty that was anticipated when people began to surmise that the League issue would be injected into this campaign. That difficulty is the one of making the issue clean cut, so that the fall of the ballots might indicate definitely the wish of the people on the question. No such definite indication can be hoped for from the votes cast in this coming election, at least so far as they are based upon the contrasts in the two platforms. Those contrasts amount substantially to this, that the Republicans are vague on the main issue as to treaty indorsement but fairly definite as to what the reservations should provide, while the Democrats are definite on the indorsement issue without being able to do better than to leave the details of reservations still largely a matter of conjecture.

The platform differs notably from that of the Republicans in its inclusion of an Irish plank, but it goes no farther in expressing sympathy for Ireland than the country or the party has gone in expressing sympathy with Armenia and other peoples who are earnestly desirous of self-government. Both Democrats and Republicans made brief but significant statements with respect to the Federal Trade Commission. Naturally the Democrats indorse its work, but they recommend amplification of its authority to prevent unfair use of patents in restraint of trade. The Republicans, on the other hand, decry its efforts and hint that it should be "properly organized" to afford protection to legitimate business as well as the public. If the Republicans come into power, apparently they will see to it that the Federal Trade Commission law is so changed that there shall be no warrant for accusing the Trade Commission of the "persecution of honest business."

British Cooperators and Building Guild

THE working out of the great housing problem in Great Britain is certainly being accompanied by some interesting developments. Thus, some months ago, as the result of the comparative failure of the municipalities or the government-subsidized private contractors to meet the housing shortage quickly enough, an entirely new method of solving the question was proposed in Manchester, and promptly carried into effect. The builders themselves decided to form a building guild committee, to eliminate the contractor, and undertake to build houses for the corporation more quickly than private or public enterprise could hope to. The guild, which quickly secured the support of all the trade unions in Manchester connected with the building trade, claimed to have a monopoly of labor in the district, and asserted that men working under conditions arranged "by themselves for themselves, and free from profiteering" would put a zeal and energy into the work which was certain to make for efficiency and speed.

Once the project was launched, the committee certainly set about its task in a most workmanlike manner. Steps were promptly taken to secure the services of the best talent, "manual or non-manual." Nothing apparently was neglected which might secure efficiency, but, throughout the whole organization, the system of democratic control, as it was called, was steadily maintained, from the general director of the guild downward. One of the conditions making for success was, of course, the fact that the housing question in Great Britain, at the present time, is one in which a large part of the population of the country is very directly interested. The building trade, in its widest sense, covers a considerable trades union area, and, as a recent account of the matter pointed out, making a success of the guild meant for the members of the various trades unions concerned not only employment under conditions of their own making, for wages were to be arranged on "just and generous lines," but the overtaking of the house shortage, which presses so directly and heavily on many of their members.

The guild was accordingly launched, but, from the first, appears to have been confronted with one serious difficulty, namely, the question of procuring building material in sufficiently large quantities to commence operations on a large scale. This problem, however, according to the latest news from Manchester, has been solved by the Cooperative Wholesale Society, an organization which, next to the government, is the largest buyer and manufacturer of building material in the country. The society placed at the disposal of the guild the whole of its resources of building material, and will become a third party to any contract undertaken by the guild. The Building Guild is now, therefore, fully equipped to proceed. It has the labor and it has the material, and it has an extraordinary opportunity to test the value of a very interesting industrial experiment.

Cobblers' Secrets

It is quite likely that the cobbler in the United States has not commonly been classed among the profiteers; somehow people have not suspected him of conspiring, even in a simple way, against his fellows. Yet plenty of people, especially men with families, have noticed, ever since the war became an excuse for high prices, that shoe repairs, as well as shoes themselves, have cost about twice what they used to. Still, the American citizen, thinking rather of the packer and the leather dealer, about whom he has read so much in the papers, has felt kindly toward the cobbler and has blamed him not, though new soles have been dear. Here and there a citizen has observed a uniformity of price for shoe repair work that seemed a bit surprising; but then, is not a uniform price now characteristic even of soda water, and indeed almost anything the public may have occasion to pay for? Sometimes the consuming citizen may have wondered if, in these days of industrial organizations and commercial understandings, there is no such thing as a lower price anywhere for anything, and if every economic element in society is not in league to exploit the purchasing public; but he has found little light shed on the cost of such incidentals, for instance, as luncheons, fruit, soda, and shoe soles.

Now, as from a clear sky, and in non-sensational Boston, comes, in response to complaints of profiteering, an official inquiry into the cost of shoe repairs. And, come to think of it, it is quite welcome, by everybody save the shoe repairers, and perhaps those back of them, and those in front of them, for, according to the witnesses, it turns out that those who apparently make the largest single profits on repairs are shoe dealers, of very high reputation, who turn the work over to others and simply guarantee a fine job. But, also according to the testimony, the citizen before referred to, supposed to be in the dark about such matters, was correct in his guess that the cobblers, like so many others, had their business organization, and were no longer engaged in anything so foolish as competition. One of the fashionable shoe dealers gave away the secret of the practical uniformity of cobblers' charges. It came out quite incidentally. In explaining why his firm charged \$4 for "a full sole and heel job," and answering a question as to the prospect of higher charges, this dealer said that if the association of shoe repairers advanced their prices, his prices also would be advanced.

No doubt shoe repairers have as much right to a protective organization as have other workers or business men, and those who need to preserve their shoes as long as possible, which in these times includes almost everybody, are presumably willing to pay all they ought to pay for honest work on their shoes. But the information obtained by the Massachusetts Commission on the Necessaries of Life, from dealers, cobblers, leather dealers, and representatives of shoe machinery manufacturers, in the heart of a great shoe and leather district, concerning the cost of shoe soles and heels, and the way in which the public's shoes are mended, is instructive and valuable. It is, moreover, a kind of information which seems to have

been strangely lacking, though this, no doubt, has been the public's fault. It is interesting, for instance, to learn that, in so small a matter as getting a pair of shoes "tapped," the owner pays at least five profits. Though in fairness to the cobbler it should be mentioned that a leather dealer who gave this testimony said the last profit made was only from 10 to 12 per cent.

After considering the results of this investigation, one inevitable reflection comes to him who has had shoes repaired for many years, and this is that machinery and machine work, which have very generally come into the business of mending footwear, apparently save him little expense. In view of the present conditions, it may pertinently be asked why many people should not learn to make or mend shoes, as in the old days, and if the manual training schools should not teach such handiwork.

A New Willingness for Suffrage

RATHER a sudden change is apparent in the attitude of the states toward women suffrage. There is a curious new note of willingness to consider the proposition more favorably. Just what is responsible for the change is not clearly apparent, unless indeed the effort of President Wilson and of the Democratic convention has had something to do with it. That conference between Governor Clement, of Vermont, and Senator Harding, the Republican presidential candidate, seems almost of itself to warrant the women in believing that their long fight is practically won. Only Governor Clement's personal objection to calling a special session of the Vermont Legislature seems to have prevented ratification in his State before this. Just how he came to confer with Senator Harding, and just what was said at their conference, is a matter of some conjecture. But the Senator and the Governor are Republicans of a type promising ready ability to understand one another, and Senator Harding is on record as recommending ratification of the suffrage amendment to any state executive who should go so far as to ask his opinion on the subject.

Vermont seems to be willing enough to ratify if only it gets a chance. And with Tennessee likely to take the matter up at a special legislative session on August 9, with the North Carolina Legislature meeting on July 21 in a session that will offer a similar opportunity, and with reports from Florida indicating a very favorable sentiment there toward ratification in a special session, it looks as if the actual question of the moment is, not whether the thirty-sixth state will ratify in time to allow women to vote in the coming presidential election, but rather which state shall be the thirty-sixth. Vermont may save the honor for the Republicans, but manifestly something very like a race is on, and either North Carolina or Tennessee may prove speedier than the ultra-conservative New Englanders.

No one can fairly say that the women have not taken quite philosophically the tantalizing delays that have prevented any state thus far from completing the great decision that has long seemed inevitable. They have been kept dancing from one state to another, either to interview legislators or to urge action by governors. They have not bothered to ask the why of this mysterious hesitation. Perhaps the anti-prohibitionists have had a hand in it. Perhaps it represents only a willingness on the part of politicians to reserve the decision until after the great party conventions. At any rate it has been obviously nothing more than the work of petty obstructionists. The women have recognized it as such, and have patiently and philosophically but persistently set themselves to brush it aside. The honor which will accrue to the state that chooses to become the thirty-sixth in the list of those ratifying the suffrage amendment will be all the greater because it will break the spell of this mysterious obstruction.

Spa of the Conference

THE Belgian watering place, in the hilly part of the province of Liège, which has been selected for the sitting of the conference of premiers, is no stranger to fame. Just as one is enjoined to look about one in majestic St. Paul's, London, to find a testimony to the genius of Wren, so one might look at many a scattered watering place to find the generic name of "spa" writ large upon them. There may be, it is true, those who would split hairs over the very unimportant point as to whether the royal Belgian resort did or did not give the common nomenclature to, say, the American Saratoga or the English Harrogate. Spa, in her own defense, might truthfully urge that her springs are reputed to be the oldest in Europe, since they were discovered as long ago as 1326.

Of course one uses the word "discover" advisedly. If there is one thing that refuses to be discovered, in the ordinary acceptance of the term, it is the average mineral spring. It may be said that, sooner or later, it "discovers" itself. Boiling like the "sprudel" of Carlsbad or Wiesbaden, running cold like Harrogate, or oozing or trickling like a stream, as at many another watering place, it is all the same: the spring is sure to force its way, by hook or by crook, to the surface. Probably the first spring thus to assert itself at Spa, and be caught and put on tap, was the famous Pouhon, in the center of the town. We find that ubiquitous traveler and Jack-of-all-trades, Peter the Great, visiting and drinking from it as early as 1717, and the inhabitants, justly proud of the distinction which that visit had conferred upon the town, giving the spring a commemorative inclosure.

In those days, Spa was a vastly different resort from that of today with its new-fangled hotels, its English villas, and its duodecimo châteaux for boarding houses; the Spa, that is to say, that "runs" itself with the adventitious aid of a modern publicity bureau, and holds its visitors by the subtle aid of beautiful mountain paths, flower-bedecked lamp-posts, and symphonic orchestras. For it was just then becoming the fashionable rallying point of European nobility, of kings and emperors, statesmen and literary lions, while it still held to its medieval aspect. Indeed, it was a quaint town of old-fashioned houses and inns, under whose spacious porticoes-cochères royal or noble postilioned carriages drove with no little éclat. These older hostleries, or such as survived the disastrous

fire of 1807, have a plain, almost Prussian severity of façade. Patronized by royalty like Gustavus III of Sweden and Joseph II of Austria, and by your eighteenth century Beaux Brummells and Nashes, their very plainness today seems to mock the sumptuary splendor of a by-gone social life which only a Pepys could have adequately recorded for posterity.

But Spa, nevertheless, has been her own and best recorder. The "Golden Book" of Spa is surely not less famous than its prototype of Venice. Passing through the Grande Place, and into the narrow neck of a street which leads to the heart of the old town, a long and low mural monument in metal and stone work, shaped like an open book, meets the eye. On the two pages exposed Spa has engraved the names of all those men of distinction who have sojourned within the royal town. To the casual observer it may seem to be a gigantic tablet and nothing more. Indeed, Spa may be said to be a town of tablets, for each house that has held a distinguished man has placed the circumstance on record on its outer walls. But the "Golden Book" is a record of something more. It at once reveals the true keynote to Spa: its intense civic pride, its aristocratic upbringings. The habits of years are hard to shake off. Spa is royal, autocratic, and can never, it would seem, be bourgeois. It caters for the foremost and the highest; and one half suspects that though William of Hohenzollern came to it as a conqueror and a hard taskmaster, and may fail to gain a record on the Golden Book, yet Spa was duly impressed by the imperial purple which that monarch represented.

Spa is once more tasting of fame, for the conference of premiers which will be held within its walls may see the birth of a new Europe. Spa will surely know how to appreciate the event. It will not fail to ennoble it, to make it redound to its own civic glory, and to attach to it its true significance—on its recording tablets.

Editorial Notes

ECHOES of the farmers' interest in politics are now being heard in Nova Scotia. Preparations are under way for the forthcoming provincial elections, and nominations are in order. A platform has been drawn up by the United Farmers organization, a platform that embraces worthy agricultural reforms. It calls for the inclusion of agricultural subjects in the school curriculum, an advanced agricultural policy, and better recognition of the work of teachers, to mention only three of its planks. But not alone on the farmers' platform are the eyes of the world focused; rather is attention centered upon the use they make of their new position as legislators. For many years farmers have been smarting under the injustices of the wholesaler, the middleman and the retailer, with no adequate means of redress. This deficiency has been met by an active participation in political affairs, and the outcome is awaited eagerly. Dilapidated farmhouses have multiplied all too rapidly within recent years, and there is no better way to check the progress of this unsatisfactory trend than to place farming upon a higher plane than it is at the present time. This, it is hoped, the Canadian farmers will succeed in doing.

It was Bernard Shaw, surely, who remarked, many years ago, upon the depreciation in value of the "second umbrella" compared with the first; whilst the "third umbrella" was without any practical value at all. All of which is apropos of the fact that when Lady Astor was returned to the British Parliament, some months ago, the event was, and rightly so, regarded as a great news feature on two continents. But when the first woman member is returned, as she was recently, to the South African Parliament, the world is content, and again rightly so, to take it as a matter of course. Nevertheless, the new "lady member" for the eastern division of Rhodesia, Mrs. Tawse Jollie, achieved a notable triumph, receiving in votes one-third as many again as her nearest male opponent.

PRELIMINARY announcements have been made of a "mastodonic" out-of-door performance of Verdi's opera, "Aida," to be held in Boston. What the precise significance of a lumbering quadruped of the Miocene deposits may be in regard to the graceful work of the Italian composer is by no means clear. Neither is it certain, by comparing the attributes of the mastodon with those of its modern counterpart, that a mastodonic production will be markedly superior to one that is merely elephantine. In this connection it would have been interesting to know whether the ingenious author of "Looking Backward" discovered in the year 2000 enterprising producers who, preferring new artistic epithets, were projecting a rhinoceros rendering of "Romeo and Juliet," or a buffalonic performance of a Bach oratorio.

SIGNS are not wanting of the growing prestige which San Francisco now manifests as an important center of political activity. A reckless headline writer of a certain New York paper, whether for abbreviation or bravado, availed himself of the familiar, though obviously flippant, sobriquet of "Frisco," which forthwith appeared on the first page of that journal. Retribution promptly followed. A communication from the editor of the Argonaut of San Francisco was soon after published threatening "the man who thus vulgarizes the name of our town" with penalties both ingenious and gruesome and calculated to convince the delinquent of the necessity in future of uttering "a beautiful and sonorous name as it should be spoke."

THINKING citizens of the United States who have realized, since prohibition came, how many millions of dollars it cost to maintain the institutions needed to care for the output of the saloon, will undoubtedly approve the action of the Northern Baptist Convention in adopting the following resolution concerning the threatened invasion of the Orient by American liquor interests: "We insist upon the refusal of Congress to give the protection of the United States flag to any institution or business which is outlawed by the United States Government, in any land under the sun."